The New-York Times.

VOL. VII......NO. 1938 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 18 7. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President and the Kansas Question—The Message.

Candidates for the Offices in the House—ORR's Prospects for the Speakershrp, &c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 3, 1857.

The TIMES is quite right in doubting the truth of the representations that have been made of the President's position on the Kansas question. They have done him, as well as Gov. WALKER, great injustice.

The Message will express a distinct approval of Gov. WALKER's entire official course in Kansas. The President will also, in that document, express the opinion that the Convention should have submitted the whole Constitution to the popular vote and his own regret that it did not pursue this course; while he will also say that in his opinion the *spirit* of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill has been carried out in the submission of the question of Slavery, which has been the principal topic of controversy. But the President will not recommend the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, nor even suggest any specific action upon it. He will merely lay that document before the legislative body for its consideration.

It has been stated that the President desires Governor WALKER to return to Kansas, but that he declines to do so. This conveys an erroneous impression. It is perfectly well understood here that Governor WALKER is not only willing, but anxious, to return to Kansas, provided he can do so without any departure from the course he has hitherto pursued. His instructions, as he understood them, warranted him in assuring the people of Kansas that the whole Constitution should be submitted to them. If the President will assent to this construction of them, and permit Governor WALKER to act upon it, as he has done hitherto, he will start for Kansas at an hour's notice, and do everything in his power for the preservation of the public peace

The indications here are that the entire Democracy of the North and West will resist, and, of course, defeat, the admission of Kansas under any Constitution not distinctly and entirely submitted to the judgment and the vote of the people.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 3.

The canvassing for the offices in the gift of the House absorbs attention over everything else at present.

The great fight continues on the Printer. STEEDMAN, of Ohio, has many strong backers from the West, and BANKS, of the *South Side Democrat*, many from the South. The present probability is that either of these may combine with the friends of STEEDMAN, or that the former will be elected by an arrangement with WENDELL's friends, who has a strong force committed to him.

ROBINSON appears to maintain the inside track for the Clerkship.

ORR's friends profess great confidence in his success for the Speakership, calculating much on the fact that the opposition to him has not yet been concentrated on any other Southern candidate. Either GALUSHA A. GROW, or ISRAEL WASHBURN will receive the complimentary votes of the Republicans for Speaker.

Senator DOUGLAS called on the President to-day, who read to him a part of his Message. It is stated, with probable truth, that in his original draft of the Message the President took decided ground in favor of sustaining the action of the Kansas Convention, but that he has recently stricken that portion out and will be silent on that point.

I learn that the Administration had a secret agent in Kansas during the sitting of the Constitutional Convention, engaged in advising its members on their behalf, and through whom the Executive dictated portions, if not the whole of the schedule. It will be remembered that the *Union* published the schedule, with an elaborate editorial article, simultaneously with its publication in St. Louis, showing an evident collusion somewhere. The agent referred to, whose name I hope to give you soon, is now in the city, and had an interview with the President last evening. There is abundant evidence that the members of the Convention signed their names, not to the engrossed Constitution, but to a blank sheet of parchment, to be appended to whatever those having the subject in charge choose to call the Constitution.

STEWART, the lessee of Wallack's Theatre, has leased Carusi's Saloon here, which, in company with BOURCICAULT, he will immediately remodel into a fine drawing-room theatre. E.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 3.

Judge DOUGLAS and the President had to-day a full and free interchange of opinion on the Kansas Question, without, it is understood, being able to arrive at the same conclusion in regard to the line of policy which justice and duty require each to pursue. The interview, it is further stated, was courteous, and they parted as they met, friends, regretting they could not view the Lecompton movement in the same light.

Senator DOUGLAS, in conversation with his friends, freely defines his position. He stands, he says, on the principle of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, which guaranties to each State and Territory the right to regulate their domestic institutions to suit themselves, and he will follow that principle wherever its logical consequences carry him, defending it against all assaults from whatever quarter they may come.

In its application to Kansas he insists upon ignoring both the Lecompton and Topeka movements, and securing to the people the right to form a Constitution for themselves. He considers the Lecompton movement directly violative of the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill and the Cincinnati Platform, and he will probably at an early period of the session introduce a bill authorizing the people of Kansas to call a Constitutional Convention.

The Magnetic Telegraph Company have established an office in the Capitol, The wire connects with the North without delay in the Washington office. This will much facilitate Congressional reports, and will admit of sending dispatches to a late hour.

The Central American Mission—Commencement of the Season's Gayeties, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1857.

Gen. LAMAR's family, who accompanied him hither from Texas, in the expectation of going with him on his mission to the Argentine Confederation, have returned home, now that the General expects to go on the special Mission to Central America. Col. HARRIS, of the *Union*, may take the mission from which Gen. LAMAR has been transferred, but his friends say he will not go abroad unless defeated in his canvass for Printer of the Senate. The fact that he is looking out for a soft spot on which to fall, looks a little as though the Colonel anticipated defeat in the race for the printing.

The new phase of the Kansas question bids fair to enter into the discussions at the Democratic caucus on Saturday evening, when the attempt is made to nominate candidates for the organization of the House of Representatives. Strenuous efforts are making to prevent the introduction of this fire-brand, with what success remains to be seen.

The season's gayeties at our Washington hotels were opened, last evening, with a "hop," at the "Avenue House," a moderately-sized, but comfortable and well-kept establishment, of which Mr. H. J. KING is the host. Visitors at the Capital during the last two or three years will remember it as "Dexter's Hotel." The large dining-room was thrown open to a select and joyous company, assembled by invitation of a Committee of lady-guests, under whose patronage the affair went off remarkably well. A liberal and bountiful supper was provided by the host, and in all respects the occasion proved a creditable to the house as it was pleasant and agreeable to those who participated in its festivity. The dancing was kept up until the small hours.

The new Hall of the House of Representatives in the Capitol extension was lighted this evening, experimentally, in order to test the means provided for that purpose. The method of lighting this Hall is entirely novel, and was originated by Captain M. C. MEIGS, of the Topographical Engineers, who has entire charge of the Capitol improvements. By this arrangement the gas burners are placed between a stained glass ceiling and the glass sky-light, the stained glass concealing them from view in a great measure, and so modifying and softening the effulgence that the transition from daylight is scarcely perceptible. The great difficulty of lighting a vast number of burners is overcome entirely by means of a continuous series of jets—forty-five thousand in number—forming as it were a complete net work extending over the surface of the inner sky-light, and communicating one with another. The torch being applied at any point, the whole series of jets becomes ignited within the space of twenty seconds.

The quantity of pipe used in the skylight arrangement alone is nearly three-fourths of a mile in length. It seems almost incredible that such a vast number of burners can be supplied through this quantity of pipe, and lighted within the brief space of time stated; nevertheless the experiment proved its practicability. The effect of this plan of lighting certainly is very fine; and if further experience sustains the favorable impression resulting from the experiment of to-night, we may expect its general adoption in Legislative halls and other public buildings where it is deemed desirable to "turn night into day" by securing the perfection of lighting apparatus. The work of fitting up the lighting apparatus of the entire building, as well as the general plumbing arrangements, which are very extensive, is executed by the firm of J. W. THOMPSON & BROTHER of this city. Their contract is a very heavy one.

Much interest is manifested in the proposed new Territory of Arizona, and the sentiment in favor of its creation has become already quite extended. Lieut. MOWRY is constantly receiving numerous letters from different parts of the country, making inquiry as to the Territory and the route into it. The indications are that there will be a considerable emigration thitherward next Spring. S.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

The report that Russia has issued a decree prohibiting American whaling ships from entering their waters in pursuit of their gigantic game, will produce a profound sensation. The interests affected by this ukase are of a national character, and every way entitled to national protection. The amount of capital invested in the whaling business is over forty millions. If the whalemen are excluded from the bays and islands of their Asiatic and American possessions it will destroy their business—a business which has, in fact, been almost exclusively American from the commencement before the Revolution.

The members of Congress are daily arriving in numbers that warrant the belief that a quorum of both Houses will be assembled before Monday. The Senate, as well as the House, is to be organized. In consequence of the lamented death of Senator RUSK, the President *pro tem.* of the Senate, that body will be without a President to call them to order. The Vice-President, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, will not be here for some days after the opening of the session. A President *pro tem.* will be elected. There is now no danger that the organization of the House will be delayed through mischievous attempts to introduce, in the Democratic caucus, resolutions of a sectional character.

Should it be attempted to offer resolutions in relation to the Kansas imbroglio they will be voted out of order. It is not a Democratic usage to permit political questions to interfere with the proceedings of a caucus which is intended merely to enable members to reconcile contradicting views as to nominees. At the commencement of the last Congress resolutions were adopted in caucus, but it was by common consent. On former occasions, when offered, they were ruled out of order.

We have telegraphic information that Judge DOUGLAS will be here to-night. It is understood that the President, as I have heretofore stated, will refer to Congress the decision of the Kansas question, for the plain reason that it is entirely a legislative and not an executive question.

The intelligence of the rekindling of a fierce war between Nicaragua and Costa Rica is confirmed. The treaty which the United States Government has lately made with Nicaragua will, no doubt, be ratified by the latter State, and will encourage and support her in the position she has assumed. The treaty has, by this time, reached the Government of Nicaragua. It will, no doubt, be made the subject of bitter complaint by Costa Rica, as it denies her assumed right to jurisdiction over the San Juan River and the control of the transit.

It has been rumored that the treaty contains stipulations on our part for the protection of the Isthmus from the inroads of fillibusters, but that is doubtful. It is certain, however, that the British and French Ministers have remonstrated against fillibuster expeditions from the United States. How far the treaty will serve to prevent the designs of MARTINEZ or WALKER, or both, is to be seen; but that there is some complicity between these parties is now by many suspected. ION.

News from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 3.

At a meeting at Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 21st ult., resolutions were adopted similar to those passed at Lawrence on the 19th, and speeches were made by Messrs. VAUGHAN, PHILLIPS, HUTCHINS, MOORE, and others. Mr. PHILLIPS advised rallying around the Topeka Constitution, calling it the Magna Charta of Kansas liberty. A Vigilance Committee is being formed throughout the Territory.

A letter to the *Democrat*, dated Lawrence, 17th Nov., states that Governor WALKER said he would call a special session of the Legislature, provided the members would sign a pledge guaranteeing that they would not go into general legislation.

Criminal Cases.

JOHN CUMMINGS SENTENCED TO BE HUNG—THE CASE OF MC CANN.

ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 3.

JOHN CUMMINGS, convicted on the 3d of December, 1856, of the murder of FREDERICK STUMPF, was this morning sentenced to be hung on the 28th of January.

In the case of MCCANN, indicted for the murder of his wife, the Jury disagreed to-day, and were discharged.

THE MENEMON SANFORD CASE—TRIAL OF HENRY L. SUTTON.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 3.

The Jury in the case of the owners of the steamer *Menemon Sanford*, returned a general verdict of guilty against EDWARD H. SANFORD, Commander of the steamer, and a technical verdict of not guilty against the other owners. The case on exceptions goes to the Supreme Judicial Court. Captain SANFORD gave bail in $5,000.

The trial of HENRY L. SUTTON, of New-York, for killing JOHN HILTON, is now in progress before the Municipal Court. The defence takes the ground of justifiable homicide.

News by the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 3.

The Southern mail, of two days, has been received.

The sugar cane, in Rapides Parish, was seriously injured by the frost last week.

The late JAMES BATTLE, of Mobile, bequeathed $600-000 to his widow, the Battle House to his grand-nephew, and $10,000 each to the Orphan Asylum and the Methodist Church.

An arrival at Charleston from Nassau, reports that the ship *Bolina*, before reported lost off Bekry Island, had a cargo of 1,200 tons hay, and was on her first voyage.

The Bark *Cuba*, from New-York to Wilmington, was brought to Nassau nearly a complete wreck. She will probably be condemned. Other diasters had occurred but not at northern ports.

Captain GEDNEY, not GEDDES, died at Charleston on the 30th ult.

A Boat with Four Men Over Cohoes Dam.

ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 3.

Yesterday afternoon, a boat containing four men was carried over the Cohoes Dam. One man was drowned, and the others remained in the water all last night. Efforts were made to rescue them, but they were not successful until this afternoon.

The Hartford Banks.

HARTFORD, Conn., Thursday, Dec. 3.

The injunction against the Mercantile, Charter Oak, and Exchange Banks, of this city, was this morning removed, and they are now prepared to do business as formerly. All of these Banks are in first-rate condition.

The Next Foreign News.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Dec. 3.

The Collins steamship *Baltic*, Capt. COMSTOCK, from Liverpool on Wednesday, the 25th ult., four days subsequent to the departure of the *America*, is now due off Cape Race, but the line is interrupted beyond Pictou. We have, consequently, no intelligence from St. Johns, N. F., to-day.

Fires.

FIRE AT IRONTON, OHIO, &C.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Dec. 3.

The *Commercial* of this morning learns that the planing mill and axe factory of MEAD & Co., at Ironton, Ohio, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. Loss $5,000; no insurance. The fire is attributed to an incendiary. Several other houses were likewise set on fire the same night.

At Ripley, Jackson County, Va., nine buildings, including six stores, were burned a few nights since. Loss $25,000.

FIRE AT YPSILANTI.

DETROIT, Thursday, Dec. 3.

The fire at Ypsilanti this morning destroyed the buildings, on the east side of the river, occupied by HOWLAND & SON and others. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Loss, $8,000, partially insured.

The Schooner Northern Light Water-logged.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Dec. 3.

The schooner *Northern Light*, of Buckport, Me., was water-logged on the 9th of November. The British ship *Star* took from the wreck her Captain and four men, who have arrived here.

The Craddock Murder.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 3.

MILLER'S examination in regard to CRADDOCK is now progressing. He tells a pretty straight story, admitting himself a participator in the murder. Public opinion demands a strong corroboration of his testimony.

The America at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 3.

The R. M. steamship *America*, from Liverpool on the 21st ult., *via* Halifax, arrived below at about 5 o'clock this evening, but owing to the unfavorable state of the tide, she did not reach her dock until 9½ o'clock. Her mails for the South will be dispatched by the land train to-morrow morning, and will be due in New-York at 5 P. M. There is nothing of importance in the papers to hand, in addition to the Halifax dispatch.

The steamer *Persia* and the ship *Dreadnought* were seen going into Liverpool on the 21st ult.

The Weather and Navigation.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Dec. 3.

Weather cold and cloudy, but no ice making yet. There is none in the harbor or the Canal. Wind W. N. W.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Dec. 3.

Navigation in the Welland Canal is fully resumed.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Dec. 3.

The weather here is cloudy and cold.

DETROIT, Thursday, Dec. 3.

The weather here to-day has been moderate. It is snowing this evening.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Dec. 3.

The water in the channel of the river at this point measures 10 feet, and is stationary. The weather is clear. The thermometer stands at 40° above Zero.

Suicide in New-Bedford.

NEW-BEDFORD, Thursday, Dec. 3.

JAMES H. RICHMOND, a brassfounder of this city, and a highly respected citizen, committed suicide this afternoon, by shooting himself through the head.

The Antelope at Portland.

PORTLAND, Thursday, Dec. 3.

The steamer *Antelope*, from Liverpool, *via* St. Johns, N. F., arrived this morning.

Personal.

Forrest's suit against Wheatley of the Arch-street Theatre in Philadelphia, to restrain him from the production of "Jack Cade," is again before the Courts. A letter is produced from Judge Conrad, author of the play, written in 1852, requesting permission from Forrest to publish it in a volume of his poems. Forrest did not comply with this request, claiming, as now, full ownership of the manuscript. The price paid was $1,000.

The Boston *Journal* says that Hon. N. P. Banks, will take his seat in the United States House of Representatives, which meets next week, and hold it for a month, as the new State Government of Massachusetts, of which he will be chief, cannot come into existence until the 6th of January next. His resignation from Congress will take effect on the 1st of January.

Vice-President, John C. Breckenridge, left his home on Friday last on his way to Baton Rouge, with his family, the health of Mrs. B. requiring change of climate. The Vice-President will be in Washington a few days after the session opens, it being the custom to allow the Senate to be opened by the President *pro tem.*

Dr. C. T. Jackson is in luck. The King of Prussia has sent him another order, that of "Chevalier of the Red Eagle," in acknowledgment of his merits in the discovery of anæsthetic agents. The cross of this order is Maltese, of solid silver, enameled, suspended to white ribbon, bordered with crimson.

Rev Dr. Chandler, of Greenfield, Mass., on Thanksgiving Day, asked his people to diminish his salary $100 the present year, in view of the hard times; he said he could live upon less than he now received. His salary was $400.

Herman Melville lectured before a charity association at Lawrence, Mass., on Monday of last week, and again at Concord the next evening. On the 4th instant he is to speak before the Mercantile Library Association of Boston.

It is rumored that Senator Bates, of Delaware, will resign, and that Mr. Comegys, the former incumbent, will be appointed by the Governor. The Legislature is elected in that State every two years.

Henry Ward Beecher lectured on Tuesday night in Philadelphia, at the Musical Fund Hall, before three thousand people, on "The causes of Success and Failure in Life."

The widow of Commander Herndon has just received from the agency in this city of the New-England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, $5,000 on a policy signed only a year since.

Lola Montez drew distinguished audiences at her lectures in Washington—the diplomatic corps, &c., attending.

ANTI-RENT OUTRAGE IN SULLIVAN COUNTY.—On Monday, the 9th ult., Mr. IRA PORTER was dispossessed by Sheriff LEROY of the premises then occupied by him under a lease owned by JOHN HUNTER, Jr., and Mr. JAMES L. BEEBE was put in possession. On the morning following he found the letters, warning him to leave. No attention was paid to these threats, and on Saturday night, 14th ult., about 10½ o'clock, firing at the house began. Several shots were fired, and marks of rifle and musket balls to the number of 23 were found in the sides of the house. Several of the balls penetrated the house in the vicinity of the bed upon which a young man was sleeping, and one passed entirely through the house, striking upon the roof of the kitchen beyond. Fortunately, the rest of the family were sleeping in rooms not exposed to the firing. Who the rioters were, or their numbers, is only conjectured. *Albany Argus.*

THE BROOKLYN FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.

KIDNAPPING AND CONSPIRCY.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

THE FUGITIVE DISCHARGED.

McNulty and the Four Special Policemen Held to Bail.

In the TIMES of yesterday, we gave particulars, as far as were then known, of the arrest in Brooklyn of a man alleged to be a fugitive slave, who had escaped from Georgia and arrived in New-York by the steamer *Florida*, Captain CROWELL. To-day we publish some additional particulars connected with this transaction.

WHO THE FUGITIVE IS.

The alleged fugitive is 24 years of age, was born and raised in the city of Augusta, Ga., where he was known as JAMES STEAD, or "Jeems." For several years past he has been owned and employed in the billiard saloon, in Augusta, kept by JAMES STEAD, and was a great favorite with his master and the numerous patrons of the house. Tiring of this mode of life, on the 20th ult., having carefully matured his plans, he started from Augusta on foot, and wended his way towards Savannah, at which point, in due time, he arrived in safety, and without molestation. He remained in Savannah several days, carefully concealed by a friend, until the 25th, when he boldly walked on board of the steamer *Florida*, purchased a second-class ticket, without exciting a suspicion in the mind of any one that he was a fugitive or a colored man; and soon after was on his way to this port.

Of course his sudden disappearance from Augusta led to active steps for his recovery. He was traced to Savannah, and there, since no clue could be found, was presumed to have taken passage to New-York. Under this impression a telegram was sent, it is said, to Mayor WOOD, informing him of the escape, and requesting that the fugitive might be arrested and returned.

No sooner had the steamer *Florida* entered the Upper Bay, on Saturday last, than two special policemen boarded her and informed Captain CROWELL, much to his astonishment, that he had a fugitive slave on board. The officers produced a description of the property, and the captain protested that no such person was on board, but to be certain about the matter a search was instituted. Every passenger on board the boat was examined, but the officers were not able to designate their man. Determined to arrest somebody, however, they finally selected a man very nearly answering the description furnished them, and seized hold of him. Fortunately this man, who was white and had never been any man's slave, had several responsible friends on board who testified to his being a free man. The officers reluctantly released the suspicious party and continued their search. Approaching JEEMS for the third or fourth time, with their instincts sharpened by numerous disappointments, they thought they discovered after a close examination that he answered the description. So, taking him before an officer of the boat who indorsed their opinion that the right man was found, they quietly stowed away the piece of property in a state-room, and taking the boat returned to the pier, No. 1 North River, where it arrived about dark. "JEEMS" was kept in the state-room until nearly 10 o'clock that night, (Saturday,) when he was taken in charge by Special Policemen JACKSON and COWEN, appointed for duty on pier No. 1 North River. These officers conveyed the fugitive across Hamilton-avenue ferry to Brooklyn, where they proceeded to the grocery and boarding-house of THOMAS MCNULTY, corner of Dikeman and Sedgwick streets. Here an arrangement was made with the proprietor for accommodations. A room in the second story of the building was taken and occupied jointly by the two. The next morning these officers were relieved in their arduous duties by the arrival of TIMOTHY K. MASON and THOMAS LAWLER, two other "specials." In this condition the parties remained until Tuesday, the 1st inst., the officers alternately acting as a body-guard to the prisoner.

THE HABEAS CORPUS.

On Tuesday evening Mr. THEODORE F. TILTON, an *attaché* of the *Independent*, upon information received, made an affidavit that "JEEMS" was restrained of his liberty, and a warrant, accompanied by a writ of *habeas corpus*, was issued and placed in the hands of WM. L. HARRIS, Deputy Clerk of the City Court. Accompanied by Constables OLIVER and TOTTEN, Mr. HARRIS proceeded to the place of imprisonment, above described. "JEEMS" was secured and taken before Judge CULVER about 10 o'clock that night, and upon examination, it appearing that the detention was illegal, he was accordingly discharged, and—so rumor said—started forthwith for Canada.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE PROPERTY.

"JEEMS" is 24 years of age, of medium height, slim, of prepossessing appearance, regular features, and weighs, perhaps, 130 pounds. He was valued by his master, even in these hard times, at $2,000. He can read and write, and, in conversation, evinces considerable general intelligence. His complexion is so near white that, in the advertisement offering a large reward for his capture, it is stated that "he is so near white that he would readily pass for a white man, and is *rascal* enough to call himself so." The advertisement speaks the truth, as it will be seen that he successfully passed himself off as a white man on board the steamer, and that even the officers, who had a full description of his person, hesitated some time before they dare charge him with owing labor and service to a master. "JEEMS" is even genteel. He is very good-looking, too. With his hat on, to conceal a few waves in his hair, he might walk Broadway all day, and never once suggest the suspicion that any dark blood flows in his veins.

PLANS FOR ESCAPE—HIS WIFE.

About two years ago, JEEMS, tired of working for a master, resolved upon escaping to the North. With this object always in view whenever opportunity offered, he added to his little stock of knowledge until now he can read and write quite well, for one who has labored under so many disadvantages. Besides storing his mind with useful information, by practicing the closest economy he was enabled to store his pockets with the wherewith to aid him in his contemplated escape when opportunity should offer. During this time he formed the acquaintance of a free mulatto girl in Augusta, who was gifted with more than ordinary intelligence for one in the position she was; and, we understand, it was mainly under her directions that he acted after their acquaintance commenced. To enable them the better to carry out the plan of escape devised, one year ago they were united in marriage, the "master" consenting, as he said, "to make his slave more contented." Soon after the marriage the bride started for the North, and sought and found employment in Philadelphia, at which place she remained until Friday last, when she came to this City to meet her husband. Wherever he is, doubtless, she is with him now.

When brought before Judge CULVER on the *habeas corpus*, the Judge asked JEEMS his name. The fugitive whispered to a friend, asking if he had not better tell him that it was "John Smith," and immediately gave that name to the Judge, without waiting for an answer to his query.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE CITY COURT.

The writ of *habeas corpus* was made returnable before Judge CULVER in this Court at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. This was known to but few persons, and consequently at that hour there was but little excitement about the matter.

At 10½ o'clock, the defendant, THOMAS MCNULTY, appeared in Court, but without counsel. He said that he expected his counsel, Ex-Judge BEEBE, every minute. WM. H. GALE, Esq., appeared on behalf of the petitioner. At 11 o'clock a messenger reached the Court, bringing word that Ex-Judge BEEBE could not attend, and asking that the case might be adjourned. Mr. GALE objected to any adjournment, and the Court was inclined not to postpone the hearing but after some consultation it was agreed to postpone the matter until 3½ o'clock P. M., at which time, the Court said, counsel must be present, as there would be no further delay. MCNULTY was at the same time warned to be present with his witnesses.

Just at this time Commissioner NYE arrived in the Court-room. He wanted to obtain the names of the officers, who, it had been stated, had taken charge of the fugitive.

The names of the officers in charge were handed to the Commissioner, and he immediately stated that they did not belong to the Metropolitan Police force, but were Specials, deputized for duty at the Southern steamer landing. He then retired, and the regular business of the Court was proceeded with.

AFTERNOON SESSION—THE PAPERS.

At 3½ o'clock P. M., the hour to which the case was adjourned, having arrived, the following persons interested in the case presented themselves:

Counsel for Petitioner—WM. H. GALE, Esq.

Counsel for Defendants—ROBERT W. ANDREWS, Esq., and E. D. LEWIS.

Defendants—JOHN JACKSON, JOHN COWAN, TIMOTHY K. MASON, THOMAS LAWLER, Special Police.

THOMAS MCNULTY, Prison Keeper.

The prisoners were brought into Court by Constables TALLEN and PELLATREAU and officers RUSSELL and GREEN of the Superintendent's office, New-York.

THE PETITION AND COMPLAINT.

The petition and complaint were then read, viz:

To Hon. E. D. Culver, City Judge:

The petition of Theodore Tilton shows that John Doe *alias* Richard Roe, alleged to be a colored man, is secretly confined in this city against his will, and is detained and restrained of his personal liberty against his will, by Thos. McNulty, a grocer, at the corner of Dikeman and Richards streets; that he is not committed or detained by virtue of any process issued by any Court of the United States or by any Judge thereof; nor is he committed or detained by virtue of any final judgment or decree of any competent tribunal of civil or criminal jurisdiction, or by virtue of any execution issued or any judgment or decree; that the cause or pretence of such restraining and detention of such person, according to the best of the knowledge and belief of your petitioner, is that the person so detained may be shipped on board the Charleston steamer which sails on the 2d inst., for Charleston, S. C., and be sent out of this State against his will. Whereupon your petitioner prays that a writ of *habeas corpus* issue directed to the said Thomas McNulty, and to his servants and agents, and to every and any persons having in charge, detention or keeping, the person so detained, commanding him or them, or any of them, to have the body of the person so detained before your Honor, at your office, No. 114 South Ninth-street, Brooklyn, forthwith. Dated the 1st day of December, 1857.

THEODORE TILTON.

County of Kings, City of Brooklyn, ss.—Theodore Tilton, being duly affirmed doth depose and say that the facts set forth in the above petition, subscribed by me are true.

Affirmed before me this 1st day of December, 1857.

SAMUEL L. HARRIS, Commissioner of Deeds.

THE WARRANT.

State of New-York, County of Kings, City of Brooklyn, ss.—To the Sheriff or to any Constable of said County, greeting: It appearing to me, the undersigned City Judge, by satisfactory proof, that one John Doe *alias* Richard Roe, alleged to be a colored man, is held in illegal confinement and custody, in the city of Brooklyn, by one Thomas McNulty, and that there is good reason to believe that said John Doe will be carried out of the State before he can be relieved by *habeas corpus* or *certiorari*—you are, therefore, hereby commanded, in the name of the people of the State of New-York, forthwith to take said alleged colored man and bring him forthwith before me, at my office, No. 114 South Ninth-street, Brooklyn, to be dealt with according to law; and have you there then this warrant with your return.

Witness my hand and seal, this 1st day of December, 1857. E. D. CULVER, City Judge.

Indorsed—By virtue of the within, I have arrested and taken the within-named John Doe *alias* Richard Roe *alias* John Smith, and have him before the officer issuing the within warrant. Dated Dec. 1, 1857.

JOHN OLIVER.

County of Kings, ss.—The within-named John Doe having been brought before me on the within warrant, and having the return of the officer executing the within warrant, and the person McNulty having said John in charge, not appearing to return the writ of *habeas corpus*, and having taken the proofs and allegations tending the detention, I hereby order said John Roe *alias* John Smith to be and he is hereby discharged from imprisonment. Dec. 1, 1857.

E. D. CULVER, City Judge.

State of New-York, Kings County, ss.—To the Sheriff of said county, and to any Constable of said county, or Policeman of the City of Brooklyn, greeting: Whereas, complaint on oath has this day been made before me, by John Smith, that on the 28th day of November, 1857, at the City of Brooklyn, in said county, one Thomas McNulty, John Jackson, John Cowan, Timothy K. Mason, Thomas Lawler and John Doe, Captain of the steamer *Florida*, did unlawfully, falsely and maliciously constrain to arrest and imprison, and did arrest and imprison, without lawful authority, one John Smith, with intent to export and send him out of the State as a slave, and to render him to Slavery, contrary to law—you are therefore hereby commanded, in the name of the people of the State of New-York, forthwith to apprehend the said Jackson, Mason, Lawler, Corwin, and said Captain, and them bring before me, at the City of Brooklyn, to be dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand, at the said city, this 3d day of December, 1857. E. D. CULVER, City Judge, City of Brooklyn.

Return by JOHN TOTTEN, Constable.

A PRELIMINARY MOTION.

Mr. Andrews, soon after the opening of the Court, said that he appeared for Mr. McNulty, and was ready to proceed with his case. He had a preliminary objection to make before reading the return which was that the writ does not purport to have been issued by the Supreme Court; nor does it appear to have emanated from any competent source; it bears no seal as required, but is signed by "William H. Campbell, Clerk." The act of 1847 only abolishes seals in cases before the Court; it does not state in what capacity the Clerk acts—whether as Clerk of the Supreme Court, Sessions or City. Counsel read from the statute and claimed that there should be a writ issued by a special order of the Court. There was no seal, no signature of party, no test or attorney named, and was, therefore, absolutely void.

The Court—I will allow the attorney to sign the writ. Here Mr. Lewis attached his name, the counsel making exceptions, claiming that the Court had no power to allow an amendment.

Mr. Andrews then read the return to the writ. The return denies each and all of the allegations set forth; that a colored man called Thomas Stead was at his (McNulty's) house as a boarder; that he was taken away by the Clerk of this Court, by the Deputy Clerk, Mr. L. Harris, and he submits that he can obtain the body of said Stead by a writ of *habeas corpus* issued to said Harris.

Mr. Gale said, "We deny it, Sir, and call for your proof."

Mr. Andrews—We give, as a reason for not producing the body of Thomas Stead, that he was stolen away from us.

Mr. Gale—They admit that they had this person in their house, and the reason given for the non-production of this man is that he has been taken away from them. We allege that the facts are entirely different.

Mr. Andrews—We deny that we ever had the custody of the man, and we submit that they are bound to prove that we have had the custody of this man, and we are not bound to prove a negative.

The Court—It does not make much difference. I only want to get at the facts in the case. Are they not bound to traverse the return of other allegations?

Mr. Gale—We propose to traverse the writ, and you are bound to prove that you never had the man in custody.

The Court—The only thing to be traversed is the return.

Mr. Andrews—I suppose the traverse must be sworn to. I would like to see this Mr. Tilton in Court and examine him.

Mr. Gale—If we are bound to put in a sworn traverse, the gentleman is not here and it cannot be done.

Mr. Andrews—The traverse, I insist again, according to the law, must be sworn to.

The Court thought a verbal denial was only necessary.

Mr. Andrews said that he undertook to say that the gentleman on the other side never heard of such a case before where a simple denial would be taken.

The Statute was consulted, and Mr. Andrews claimed that he was sustained in his position, and claimed that his client should be discharged.

The Court thought that it did not apply, as the man was not present. The only question is whether your return is sufficient, and if that is so, that ends the question.

Mr. Andrews—That is just what we say.

The Court decided that it was necessary to take testimony to show custody to enable him to make an order.

Mr. Andrews, assenting, said, I will show you that the writ of this Court has been prostituted for the purposes of kidnapping.

THE TESTIMONY.

In the case of Tilton *vs.* McNulty, the following testimony was taken:

Timothy K. Mason, sworn and examined by Mr. Andrews—He testified as follows: I am acquainted with Thomas McNulty, and was present at his house when this writ was served, on the 1st of December; John Oliver served the writ; Mr. Harris was with him; two other persons were outside of the house; Thomas Stead, a colored man, was there; he went by the name of Smith, while in McNulty's house; Stead, I suppose, was a fugitive and runaway; he came in the steamer *Florida* from Savannah; the first I heard, I was sitting in the room at the time with the prisoner (Stead) in McNulty's house about 7¼ or 8 o'clock Tuesday night; heard a noise in the entry and somebody called for a light; the room was not dark; when I heard the call I went out to see who wanted a light; saw Harris at the head of the stairs; he says, "You have got a prisoner here under your charge;" says I "Do you want to see Mr. McNulty," and he said "No. I don't want to see Mr. McNulty, I want to see the prisoner under your charge;" witness started to go down and call Mr. McNulty, and Harris said, "Don't go down to call him; I want to see the men under your charge; there is a prisoner here that I want, and I must have him;" witness said nothing; Harris, when on the stairs, said, "Is that the room?" and witness told him it was; he then said, "How many boarders have you?" told him only two or three; when Harris found the prisoner was in the room, he called upon the Sheriff (Oliver) to show his authority, and he pulled out his papers; Harris said, "Come up here, men, and show your authority;" Oliver read the name and said, "Do you see it;" he held his finger pretty well over the name, and says, "Do you see it?"

Mr. Harris called the paper a warrant. He came in and looked at Mr. Lawler, a partner of mine, who kind of hung his head. Harris and Oliver went into the room and putting his hands upon the colored man said, "You are my prisoner—I want you." He (the prisoner) said he wanted his pantaloons, and I gave them to him. Mr. Harris, I believe, spoke to Mr. McNulty, and said, "I would like to have you go to the hall with us. McNulty said, "Gentlemen, I can't go;" another officer said, "You had better go; you must go—must have you there this evening." McNulty said, "I will not go; my wife is not here to attend to my business." They took the man away. I went direct to New-York where I belong; have not seen Steele since. He allowed if he ever got home, he would tell his friends that he was treated like a gentleman.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gale.—I live at No. 64 Greene-street, New-York; am a Special Deputy Sheriff, and attend at the wharf of the Savannah and Charleston steamers. (Witness here produced the shield of a Metropolitan Policeman, No. 29, as a badge of authority.)

Mr. Gale, after examining this badge, handed it to the Court and asked that it might be retained.

Mr. Andrews said he did not think the officer's property would be kept from him.

The Court took the badge, which was subsequently returned to the witness.

Witness continued—I have a family in New-York, at the above number; saw the colored man first last Saturday evening, when the *Florida* arrived.

Mr. Andrews—I submit that we are now trying why we do not produce the man, and the matter is irrelevant.

Witness continued—Saw the man on the steamboat from eight to ten o'clock Saturday evening; saw him next Sunday about eleven o'clock A. M.; stayed with him on the boat Saturday, until he was taken away by officers Jackson and Cowen; they went with me to the vessel; I gave no directions; did not know where they took him until the next day; saw him at McNulty's house at 11 A. M.; I went there to stop with the prisoner, as I suppose; staid there from 11 until 8 P. M.; Thomas Lawler staid with me; when I left, Jackson and Cowen took my place; I then went home; returned Monday at 11 A. M.; found those that I left there; Lawler returned with me; staid there Sunday until 8 in the evening; staid up stairs in the room with the colored man; Lawler and myself went away together that night, and returned the next morning; Harris and Oliver came there between 7 and 9 o'clock; Lawler and the colored man were in the room with me; I opened the door: thought it was the milkman; the room is in the front part of the house, up one flight of stairs; Harris asked me if I had a man in my charge; I turned it off, and asked him did he want to see Mr McNulty, and started down for him, when he called me back; don't know how they slept nights; we drank together and played cards, and were very comfortable; I believe there was a bed in a room adjoining; Harris asked me what authority I had, and I showed him my shield; did not say to Harris that I had no authority; did not say that he could go as well as not; never had any conversation with McNulty about keeping this man in the house; I suppose the Steamship Company paid the board; never had any conversation with McNulty about who was to pay; Cowen and Jackson told me the man was there—they told me in the street, near the house; I was looking for them; never was at McN's before; there was nothing said as to where he was going Saturday night; the name of the Capt. of the *Florida* is Crowell; don't know where he lives; my object in going to McNulty's was to see that the man staid there; Samuel L. Mitchill directed me to go—the owner of the vessel; either Mr. Mitchill or his brother gave me the order; we were directed to take the colored man and take care of him until the ship was ready to sail again, and then place him on board to go back; Mr. Harris and his aids took the colored man away from McNulty; the paper was a warrant—they said so; the colored man had the same liberty I had; he did not go to New-York; he never asked to go; if he wanted to go to the yard, I went with him; *our object was not to restrain this man of his liberty*; we stayed there to keep him company; he did not ask us to stay; the ship sailed yesterday for Savannah; did not see any handcuffs at McNulty's house; Lawler is a Special Deputy, the same as myself; did not go back to McNulty's after the man was taken away, because there was no necessity for it—*the prisoner was gone*; did not go to McNulty's on Wednesday morning, because the colored man was gone.

Constable Oliver, sworn and examined by Mr. Anderson—I am a constable of Kings County, attached to the City Court of Brooklyn; know this warrant (warrant shown;) never saw that before; went to McNulty's on Tuesday night last; Mr. Harris, the Clerk of the Court, was with me; went there at the request of Mr. Harris; did not know for what purpose until after we had started; he told me then that he wanted me to go there, and handed me a warrant; it was a warrant issued by Mr. Culver; I arrested the man and took him to Judge Culver, where he had a hearing; I left and the man went somewhere; I don't know where; never had been at McNulty's before; have not seen the man since I took him to Judge Culver's, and don't want to.

Mr. Gale handed the warrant to witness, who identified it as the one he had served. This was the first that was known of it in the case. and

Mr. Andrews then said: I submit this is the end of this case; that you have discharged the man, and the warrant was to aid the *habeas corpus*. It is an extraordinary proceeding. He had no further testimony to offer, and objected to any further order in the premises, because there had been no traverse to return and no issue raised.

The Court—While you deny it, the proof is that the parties had custody of this man. I shall now make an order giving him (Stead, the fugitive) his discharge.

Witness Cross-examined by Mr. Gale—I arrested this man on the warrant produced and made return; I did not cover up the name or try to conceal any part of it; I showed the warrant to Mason and he acknowledged it.

THE PRISONERS HELD FOR KIDNAPPING AND CONSPIRACY.

The Court said that John Jackson, John Cowen, Timothy K. Mason, Thomas Lawler and Thomas McNulty must answer a charge of conspiracy, and also for kidnapping; and the warrants were produced as appear above in the papers before the Court.

Mr. Gale was ready to proceed with the examination.

Mr. Andrews was not ready.

Mr. Lewis said that they were prepared to waive an examination and give bail, which was finally agreed upon.

On the charge of kidnapping, the bail was fixed at $3,000, and on the charge of conspiracy, the bail was fixed at $1,500.

Mr. Thomas Dobson, of No. 282 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, and Mr. Samuel Auld, of No. 22 West-street, New-York, signed the bonds for the appearance of the defendants, on the first Monday in January next.

The bonds drawn and signed, the Court adjourned.

The following is the section of the statute applicable to this case: "Any person who shall, without the authority of law, forcibly remove or attempt to remove from this State, any fugitive from service or labor, or any person who is claimed as such fugitive, shall forfeit the sum of $500 to the party aggrieved, and shall be deemed guilty of the crime of kidnapping, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison for a period not exceeding ten years."

IMPORTANT SUITS ON BUSINESS PAPER—IMMENSE DAMAGES DEMANDED.—On [illegible] suits were commenced in the United States [illegible] at Cincinnati, by JAMES LEE & Co., of New-York, against several banking institutions of Ohio, in which the parties claim damages in the aggregate to the amount of $397,000. The suits are as follows: JAMES LEE & Co. *vs.* Athens Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, twelve bills of indorsement, damages $50,000. Same *vs.* Chillicothe Branch, fourteen bills, damages $100,000. Same *vs.* Bank of Marietta, twenty-one bills, damages $100,000. Same *vs.* Mad River Valley Bank, thirteen bills, damages $60,000. Same *vs.* Ross County Bank at Chillicothe, four bills, damages $35,000. Same *vs.* Bank of Xenia, six bills, damages $35,000. Same *vs.* Lynn Bank at Piquo, one bill, damages $6,000. Same *vs.* Logan Branch of State Bank, three bills, damages $16,000.

The defendants in these suits are indorsers on paper discounted by them and forwarded E. LUDLOW, cashier of the Ohio Trust Company in New-York, and by him passed to other parties. The defendants will resist the suits on the ground that the notes were sent to Mr. LUDLOW for collection only, and not for negotiation, and that they are not therefore liable as indorsers.

CAUTION AGAINST THE USE OF SEALING-WAX.—It is stated that notice has been given by the Postmaster of San Francisco that many letters arrive at his office from the Atlantic States, *via* Panama, which are found adhering so closely together by sealing-wax that it is impossible to separate them without mutilating, and, in many cases, entirely destroying the addresses. It is important, therefore, that persons mailing correspondence for California and other parts of the Pacific coast, *via* the Isthmus of Panama, should abolish the use of wax in sealing their letters.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

French Opinion on the American Crisis—American Failures—Death of the Duchess de Nemours—Internal Improvements, &c.

From our own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Nov. 16, 1857.

When a man is going down hill everybody wants to give him a kick. So it is with the American financial reputation just now. The crisis finds no apologists, and still worse, people make use of it as an excuse for all sorts of meannesses. The man that evades paying his house-keeper, or his last quarter's rent, even when due months ago, throws the responsibility on the American crisis. The American crisis is the scape-goat for all sorts of protests, from a million loan down to the price of a pair of boots. Distance lends force to the excuse, and then it is so convenient to throw the blame beyond one's own threshold. The crisis, however, has conveyed a surprise to the French people: they see unrolled before them, daily, in the journals, whole pages of bank and mercantile failures, long lists of founderies, cotton-mills, ship-yards and clothes' manufactories, from which thousands of laborers have been discharged, and they are astonished at the extent of commercial affairs in the New World. To the majority of Frenchmen New-York is America, just as Paris is France. But the immense panorama of business operations, seen through the daily history of the crisis that reigns, opens new ideas of the material progress of the United States. I ought to add that, notwithstanding the abuse of American commercial morality, which is now the mode in France, large numbers of Frenchmen have crossed the Atlantic in haste to invest their funds in depreciated American stocks; and many more would go if the crisis did not operate here in detaining them.

This has been a year of American failures in Europe. Some time ago I told you that the company of American engineers who had engaged to raise the sunken ships in the harbor of Sebastopol were about to relinquish that contract, as one that could not be accomplished, or if accomplished would not "pay." This statement you were requested to contradict on the authority of a gentleman at Washington, who evidently had some of the stock of the Company to dispose of. To-day the French papers publish a letter from Constantinople on this subject, which states that the whole company of engineers and workmen engaged on that enterprise had relinquished it entirely, and had arrived in that city on their way home. They had got up some anchors and chains which were valuable, but they found that the current of the Tchernia had carried so dense a deposit of mud and gravel into the interstices of the vessels that the project was impracticable as a pecuniary speculation.

The death of the Duchess DE NEMOURS, daughter-in-law of the late King LOUIS PHILIPPE, was the result of one of the rarest accidents known to the art of medicine. She was at her twelfth day after confinement, had passed through all the periods of the lying-in happily, and was considered by her physician, M. DE MUSSY, of Paris, so near complete convalescence that he proposed returning immediately to France. Her nurse was dressing her hair in bed, when all at once the Duchess uttered an exclamation and fell back dead. A *post mortem* examination showed that death resulted from a clot of blood passing from the heart into the pulmonary artery. The blood was thus arrested in the grand trunk of communication between the heart and the lungs, an accident as sure to produce instantaneous death as if the obstruction had occurred in the heart itself. It might, in fact, be regarded as an obstruction of this organ, since all the blood of the heart passes out through the pulmonary artery on its way to the lungs, and the heart must have been completely filled with fluid and arrested in its pulsation at the end of one or two contractions from the moment the coagulum passed out. These coagula in the heart are in turn rare, and are compensatory formations in case of enlargement of one or more of the cavities of that organ. Another remarkable instance of death from this accident occurred in Paris in 1842. The Countess DE BETHISY, who was the subject of the accident, was, like the Duchess DE NEMOURS, in the twelfth day of her accouchment. The epoch at which the two deaths occurred after the accouchment can only be regarded, however, as a coincidence.

The death of M. ABBATUCCI, one of the most respected of LOUIS NAPOLEON'S Cabinet advisers, excited a good deal of sympathy in the city. He is the fourth member of the Cabinet who has died within three years, and this remarkable mortality is attributed to hard labor. The Ministers of LOUIS NAPOLEON are in fact the hardest worked men in the empire; for the responsibility to which they are held does not allow them to share much of their proper labor with the chiefs of bureau. It is told of the late Minister of Public Justice, that at the moment when it was in contemplation in France to recall PELISSIER and give up the siege of Sebastopol—a fact, by the way, which is now admitted—he opposed the proposition in Cabinet council with all his force, and yet he had a son there who had already been wounded twice, and was in danger of his life by remaining. Perhaps it was his defence of Marshal PELISSIER, in a moment of peril to the latter's reputation, which gave us the spectacle of the Marshal walking on Saturday to the funeral as one of the principal pall-bearers to the deceased Minister. The funeral was conducted at the expense of the State, and was quite a grand affair. The body will soon be removed to the island of Corsica, the birthplace of the deceased.

All Americans who have traveled on the Rhine, have had *remarks* to make, no doubt, about the primitive bridges that occur here and there at long distances on this magnificent stream. These are simply bridges of boats—a multitude of solidly constructed boats anchored in a straight line across the river, and covered with a roadway. There is a bridge at Cologne, another at Coblentz, another at Mayence, and still another at Strasbourg—four bridges in a distance of two or three hundred miles! But every one asks, why is it that people who know how, and have spirit enough to build such cathedrals, and railroads, and castles, and hotels as are found in this country, have not the ability and the spirit to undertake bridges across the Rhine? I asked myself this question more than once, in seeing the frightful excuses for bridges that disfigure the points of the river I have mentioned, but I asked it in ignorance of a certain law which circumstances have just brought to light. At Strasbourg, the great trunk railway line from Paris terminates, and then recommences again five miles beyond, across the Rhine, at Kehl, in Baden Baden. If there were a bridge at this point, there would be a continuous railway from the French coast at Calais, through Paris, Strasbourg, Germany, Vienna, into Hungary on the one hand, and north to Berlin, and soon to St. Petersburg on the other. The French Government, in conjunction with that of Baden Baden, with which it is on the best terms, lately agreed to close up this inconvenient gap between Strasbourg and Kehl, by throwing a railroad bridge across the Rhine, and continuing the road from Strasbourg down to this bridge, instead of stopping, as it does, five miles away. But now the Germanic Diet of Frankfort steps in and puts a veto on the project by pointing to a law of the same Diet passed in 1832, which declared that from motives of security to the Germanic territory, no fixed bridge should ever be built on any river serving as a boundary between that and other States, non-Germanic, unless the propriety of said bridges had first been examined in a military point of view, *and without the authority of the German Confederation.* Now, inasmuch as this Confederation has always withheld, and proposes still to withhold its consent, we see why the Germans have so long consented to plod over their bridges of boats—why so many millions of travelers have made fun at the Germans' expense. For France the affair is another Isthmus of Suez Canal. There is a German Sir REDCLIFFE up in the little Hanseatic city of Frankfort, quite as powerful as the one on the banks of the Bosphorus. But, then, are not the Germans ridiculous in maintaining this prohibition in regard to the Rhine at this late day, when an army can, by the watch, throw a pontoon bridge over a stream, even as large as the Rhine at Kehl, in the space of forty to forty-five minutes—in less time than it would take to blow up the bridge with powder? Austria proposes, in the event of giving her assent to the bridge of Kehl, that the German end of the bridge shall be a fortification strong enough to protect the passage from any force that may attempt to pass from the French side! France will yield this point, because she only laughs at the stupid fears of the Germans, as if the non-existence of fixed bridges would keep her armies from going there if they wished!

But here is a project, the most stupendous of modern times. You will see by the late French journals full details of the plan for a submarine railroad across the Channel between France and England—a plan which is now seriously talked of on both sides of the Channel. The projector is a Frenchman, and his plan—which is perhaps the twentieth for the same object—is regarded as worthy of serious attention. The distance is twenty-two miles. A bridge is impossible on account of obstruction to navigation, and the Thames Tunnel seems to have condemned all enterprises of a similar character. It is proposed to build a triple archway in stone, for three railway tracks, under water, commencing the construction simultaneously at both ends and meeting in the centre of the Channel. At this point, where there is now a slight elevation of the soil, the projector proposes to build a station, or half-way house, and as the middle will be a sort of summit level, higher than the two ends, the cars at this point will approach the surface. An island will here be constructed, and a large circular shaft will serve the double purpose of light-house and stairway to ascend and descend from and to the railway. The middle is elevated principally because, in case of a burst of water, it is better that the current should run towards the land; happily, the bottom of the sea here favors this design. Other shafts, however, are to be constructed in the course of the submerged aqueduct, for cases of emergency. The island, it is thought, will be a useful addition to the channel, in ordinary cases of shipwreck. The estimated cost I have forgotten, but it is not an impossible figure.

The divorced wife of OMAR PASHA, the lady that gentleman married in a fit of romance, at the period of his successes on the Danube against the Russians, has just arrived at Paris, and taken up a permanent residence, as an artist on the piano. She promises to be one of the lionesses of the next season. MALAKOFF.

EGYPTIAN TRAVEL.

The City of Philæ—Interesting Personal Adventures and Observations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

EGYPT, January.

It was morning—and a glorious morning too—when we awoke at Philæ. The wind had blown steadily all night long, and we had come down rapidly, so that it was just daybreak when I stood on deck and saw before me that exquisite view, I think the most beautiful in all the world, of the island of Osiris, among its rocky guardians. I had last seen it by moonlight, sleeping in its still beauty like some spot beloved of gods and men, and every rock and ruin there had a halo around it that was like the memory of its ancient glories. But now in the gray dawn of the morning, beautiful still, it was, nevertheless, a wild, haggard beauty, like that of the fair reveler on the morning after the revel, the wreck of beauty, or the beauty of ruin. Mournful indeed are all these spots in Egypt, but none so sad as this. Here all the wealth, grandeur and magnificence of Egypt were centred. Here men thronged to worship, women gathered to chaunt the praises of Isis and dead Osiris, kings to be crowned and to receive homage, which in turn they rendered to their gods, all men to look on the strange and splendid ceremonies of the mythology of the people of Egypt. Every inch of this Island was occupied with gorgeous temples, lofty towers of propyla, splendid walls, slender obelisks, long colonnades, mosaic pavements, costly tombs, everything that could be devised by the ingenuity of man for the honor of his gods or the memorials of his fathers, were here. The high granite hills that surrounded the lake-like spot in which the island lay, were carved with names of kings in giant characters, and sometimes into thrones on which perhaps they sat, aud saw the pomp of worship going on below them or before them.

All this was again before me as I saw the island rising in its beauty, and in a few moments we ran up to the shore under the beautiful but never finished temple now known as the *bed of Pharaoh.*

Of all places in Egypt Philæ has the advantage, in being uninhabited, and hence the traveler is free from the annoyance of guides or the demands for backsheesh, unless he hear the latter from boys who may swim over to the island or paddle themselves over on logs. The quiet which reigns here is especially welcome after the noisy scenes he has passed through at Assouan or at Kalabshee. I walked on shore alone. No one was awake and I strolled among the ruins at will. Passing through the grand temple, and climbing the stairway and its roof, I walked over the various portions of the building, when I suddenly fell upon a settlement.

I have a pleasant memory of a scene in my former life when I was given to hunting and passed much of my time in the forests. It is the recollection of a day when, after a long tramp without having seen a hair or a feather on game, I reached, at a late hour, a dense thicket in the woods where I became convinced I must go supperless to a cold bed without so much as my blanket for covering. Pushing into the cover and entangling myself, with the loss of sundry pieces of my clothes, I at length made a bolt into an open space and found myself at the back of a log cabin in a beautiful clearing. Never was man more delighted, and the memory of that evening liveth forever. Much the same was my feeling at the discovery of a European settlement on the roof of the holy of holies of the temple at Philæ. One corner of the roof which was partially inclosed in walls of the higher parts of the building was covered with the cloth of a tent, and chairs and tables and an inviting looking breakfast waiting the coming of the unknown persons under the tent-covering. I of course withdrew as rapidly as possible, and it was not until after breakfast that I learned who were the occupants of the temple. It proved to be an English gentleman, who, with his daughter, was passing some weeks at Philæ, and we passed a pleasant forenoon in their company.

In the course of the morning we saw more strangers on the island, who had come up from Assouan on donkeys. Although we did not know them at the time, and indeed did not meet them to converse with them until later in the day, at Assouan, they were Americans, a gentlemen and three ladies from New-York. We saw them first on the summit of the tower of the gateway of the great temple, as we were standing near the upper end of the island. It was somewhat curious for so many Americans to meet on a lonely island like this, but it has been remarkable that all winter long we have met more Americans in Egypt than of any other nation.

It was with more regret than I can well express that I left Philæ. It was returning into Egypt and leaving behind me the mysterious grandeur of Abou Simbel, which I felt close beside so long as I was above the cataract. It was leaving the holy beauty of the island of islands, to its lonesome abode among the rocky hills. Forever I shall remember that. It may be that I shall go back there. It may not be. But in day-dreams and in night-dreams I shall see the deep calm lake reflecting those glorious ruins, the silent obelisk looking up the lordly river, the solemn mountains guarding the gem of the Nile, the still, deep, cloudless sky, the pure, unfathomed moonlight hallowing all.

There are scenes that linger forever in our visions. There are faces that haunt us in dreams whether waking or sleeping. There are moments when we live years of gazing, and after which we gaze with the eye of memory as steadfastly as with the bodily eye we did gaze. Such was the afternoon view I had of Philæ from the eastern shore of the Nile, when, having hailed the boy that managed the ferry-boat, a miserable craft with a sail that might be the ghost of another, I crossed to the mainland, and climbing a granite throne, the throne of kings whose names were carved above it, I sat down and looked back on the Island for the last time. The sun was going down over Biggeh. Its long dark shadows fell across the lagoon-like waters, and threw a deep shadow of sadness on the colonnade of the temple of Isis. Peace, the unutterable peace of death, seemed to be resting on the scene. Such I remember it. Such may I never forget it.

I have said nothing that can be called descriptive of this island, and I should utterly fail were I to attempt to do so. No one can hope to gain an idea of the spot except by an actual visit to it, and by long lingering on and around it. I had seen it from every direction; I had studied its letters, learned all that I could of its lore, drank deep draughts of beauty in its corridors and before its walls and gorgeous capitals, bathed thrice in the Nile under the shadow of the lofty "Bed of Pharaoh," and I left it as a child leaves a home in which he has learned lessons not to be forgotten.

The boat had gone down the cataract in the early morning, leaving us at Philæ. Of the descent I heard afterwards from the men. It was near being a wreck. I have, I believe, already mentioned that the *Phantom* was one of the largest boats ever taken up the cataract. She was very heavily laden now and deep in the water, for beside the antiques which I had on board, the men had bought large quantities of Nubian dates, and the hold was as full as it could well pack with all sorts of merchandise. Hence the first plunge as she went down the cataract was a tremendous one, and our prince of cooks, who was at his post forward, was well nigh made food for the fishes. But after this she went on well enough down leap after leap of the swift waters, until the last plunge, when all danger should have been over.

But there is an ancient custom of the cataract which the Reises still endeavor to maintain. It is this: The Reis of the cataract is entitled to the turban and tarbouche (or cap) of the Reis of every boat which he takes up and down the cataract. It was in view of this custom that Reis HOOSANEIN had made his appearance that morning in the shabbiest looking head-dress we had ever seen him wear, and when the last moment arrived one of the Reises of the cataract made a dash for it. Reis HOOSANEIN submitted with good grace. But when there was only one Reis of the cataract it was not difficult to settle this little affair. Now, however, there are four in partnership, and when BAG BOUG, the tallest and hardiest brandy drinker of the lot, seized the turban, old HASSAN and SELIM sprang on him and the trio rolled on deck together. At that instant the boat broached to and struck a rock. She went over like a log, righted, swung around, the green and yellow flood swept over her from stem to stern, the mast shook, and a cry went up from fifty Arab throats that it is astonishing was not heard at Philæ and Assouan.

The next moment the three Reises, HASSAN, BAG BOUG and SELIM, locked still in a firm gripe, were thrown bodily into the river. It was but a moment's work. The sailors threw them like dogs, and they swam as well. They passed instantly, and swimming around the boat called overboard their men and heaving on her an instant she swung off and went floating safely down the current to Assouan.

The men stopped at the first palm trees to gather branches, and with these covered the boat, and as she swept out of the dark, cavernous opening of the rocks at the Island of Elephantina, the rocks echoed the discharge of all the guns on board, some thirty barrels, and the boats of travelers lying at Assouan were startled by the appearance of a boat loaded with flags and branches of palms from the water to the masthead, coming out of the rocky passage.

We had ordered donkeys to be sent up to us in the afternoon, and while we were waiting they arrived. I preferred to walk down, and sending on the donkeys and the rest of the party, I strolled along the same pathway that I had gone over in the moonlight on my way up the river, among lofty mountains, and precipitous crags, that threatened to fall each moment. It is, perhaps, as wild a piece of scenery as the world can show. The Nile, which has flowed from Wady Halfeh to Philæ in comparative quiet and calm, here finds itself suddenly vexed and impeded by a thousand fragments of mountains that have been thrown down in its channel. These rocky hills, stupendous, black, unsightly but grand, overhang the sands of the desert on one side and the broken stream of the river on the other. The path from Philæ to Assouan is now along the river shore, now along the yellow sand of the desert, now in deep gorges of the rocks, now over the very summits of the ragged broken rocks themselves. I carried in my hand my old fowling-piece, the trusty friend of many years and many lands, and was not deceived in my expectation of game. In many of the quiet nooks where the weary water turned aside to rest itself awhile from the toil of of the cataract, I found teal and duck, and my small Arab boy was over-loaded long before I reached the portage. This is a spot at the foot of the chief falls of the cataract, a bay which affords a safe harbor for vessels, and up to which they come. Here they transfer their loads to camels, of which long trains go up around the falls, and their loads are transferred to smaller boats at Philæ for transport to Korusko and Upper Nubia.

A half hour beyond the portage I found the desert again stretching away to the east, and here I paused to lie down and rest in the fast-coming twilight. It was a lonesome ruin that, of the sandy plain; no footstep crossed it. No camel pressed its surface with weary tread. No bird was flying over it. Only the calm deep sky above bent over it with the glorious promise that that bending sky forever gives, the promise that heaven never removes itself further away from the wanderer, never ceases to bend lovingly down over him, never refuses to receive him into its bosom.

ARRIVAL OF EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE AT NORFOLK.—Ex-President PIERCE, with his estimable lady, arrived in our city yesterday morning, after a pleasant trip down the Chesapeake in the steamer *North Carolina*. He was welcomed by a national salute from the receiving-ship *Pennsylvania*, and a salute from the Norfolk Light Artillery Blues, Capt. CORPREW. General PIERCE is in excellent health and spirits. He and his lady are guests of S. T. SAWYER, Esq. He will remain in our midst until the United States steamer *Powhatan* sails (next Saturday) for the genial isle of Madeira, whither he is bound, hoping the voyage may benefit the delicate health of his lady. The officers of the army and navy and many of our citizens, paid their respects to Mr. PIERCE yesterday.—*Norfolk Argus, 2d.*

Notes on the Progress of Science.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF GREAT BRITAIN.—According to official statistics, the total production of coal in Great Britain, in 1854, exceeded 64,000,000 tons, or double the amount estimated. In order to form some idea of the extent of this production, it may be compared with that of the coal-producing countries of Europe. That of France is between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 tons; that of Belgium about the same; and that of Prussia between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 tons; so that Great Britain produces nearly thirteen times that of France and Belgium, and sixteen times that of Prussia. The quantity of pig-iron made in Great Britain in the same year was upwards of 3,000,000 tons, or eight times greater than that of France, and larger in amount than the total production of France, Russia, Sweden, Prussia, Belgium and Austria. The peculiar manner in which the coal and the iron ores are distributed over the surface of Great Britain has been highly favorable to the development of coal mining, as well as to the manufacture of iron, and has doubtless been the chief cause of the present prosperity of the British iron manufactures. The quantities of copper, tin and lead, raised in 1854, amounted to 13,000, 64,000, and 5,000 tons and upwards respectively. And the total value of the mineral produce of Great Britain, at the place of production, is stated at not less than £28,500,000.

ORIGIN OF METEORS.—It is now generally argued, by cosmical writers, that meteors come from regions far beyond the extent of the earth's atmosphere; they have been seen approaching the terrestrial sphere certainly at the height of 120 miles. Some observers say that they have noticed them when 400 miles away, but others, again, do not deem these observations reliable, on account of the difficulty of determining the small parallactic angles concerned in the surveys out of which the calculations are made. The path, however, along which meteors pass earthward, is always a very open curve, known to mathematicians under the name of the parabola—that is, the curve of casting, or along which bodies that are cast move. The form of this curve implies that the bodies travelling along it must have come from a very remote distance, and have been more and more sharply bent down towards the earth, by the increasing power of its attraction, as they drew nearer.

COLORING WOOD—Wood steeped for some days or boiled for a few hours in a strong solution of logwood, then steeped for an hour in a weak, warm solution of the sulphate of iron, will be colored black; by adding some sumac or oak bark to the logwood liquor, the color is slightly improved; and this is the practice of many persons who color wood. By using some chloride of tin, or alum, instead of the sulphate of iron, a purple color will be produced. If wood is boiled in a strong solution of sumac and alum for two hours, then in a strong liquor of hypernic, or other common red wood for coloring fugitive red on cotton, for one hour, it will be colored a deep red. A little metallic salts added, such as salts of tin, for about five minutes, after boiling in the hypernic, will heighten the color, and a small quantity of sulphate of iron will make it a deep crimson. If wood is boiled for about an hour in a strong liquor of quercitron bark, containing a little alum or chloride of tin, it will be colored yellow.

MANUFACTURE OF COTTON YARNS.—One of the most useful inventions recently brought forward is that by Mr. HENRY, whereby cotton yarns may be manufactured on the soil where the cotton grew, and the capital, labor, and power used to gin it, with no material cost added, can be made to spin it also. In this invention a gin is used, but so constructed as to be a preparation carder, with a lapper and speeder attached; also, carders and drawing head, and drawing frames, speeders, spinning-frames and reels. This machinery, banded to a shaft, which gives it motion, operates singly or altogether. The fibre is taken directly from the gin and lap to the cards while in a loose and straightened condition, and passed through other machines. In this way the use of the press and ordinary picker is totally excluded, saving the labor of baling and also the injury to the fibre it occasions.

IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF IRON.—An improvement in the process of manufacturing iron consists in the use of soda or other alkaline salt in combination with lime in the puddling furnace; the alkaline salt is dissolved in water, and the solution is then mixed with quick-lime to slack it; and in this state it is introduced into the puddling furnace, greatly improving the quality of the iron. Another process consists in the use of the sulphate of iron, or copperas, which is added to cast-iron when in a molten state, causing the discharge of earthy matters from the iron, thereby purifying it of deleterious substances which impair its strength. The sulphate of iron in a pulverized condition is added in small quantities—about a pound to five hundred pounds of iron—and stirred. It reacts upon the silicon, phosphorus and arsenic that may be in the iron, and causes them to separate from it in scum.

ECONOMICAL STEAM GENERATION.—A novel arrangement is now applied to steam boilers, by means of which steam is generated with an extraordinary degree of economy. The boilers used belong to any of the common varieties, the novelty consisting not in the increase of the heating surface, nor in any peculiar arrangement of the parts of the boiler proper, but in adding flues and a boiler exterior to the whole. The temperature in the furnace and flues is raised by feeding the fire with hot instead of cold air, and the movement of the air through the grates and flues being strong and certain, a very inferior quality of fuel may be employed, so that the new device economizes in two ways—first, by requiring an absolutely less quantum of coal, and second, by allowing of its use in less expensive form.

EXTENSIVE MANUFACTORY.—The largest single manufacturing establishment in the world is now in operation at Saltaire, England, for the manufacture of cloth from the wool or hair of the Alpaca goat. The vastness of this great work will be seen from the following statement, which applies to only one department: The weaving shed contains 1,200 looms; the length of the shafting is nearly ten miles, and weighs between six and seven hundred tons; the steam-engines, to work these shafts, are equal to 1,250 horse power, and the looms in one department are capable of weaving thirty thousand yards, or nearly eighteen miles of alpaca cloth every day, and an aggregate length of 5,688 miles of cloth annually. The building covers six acres of ground.

FIRE-PROOF WOOD.—M. CARTERON, a French chemist, is reported to have discovered a chemical agent in the shape of a new salt, which, by being mixed with paint and laid on a plank, renders it fire-proof. An experiment has been made at Neuilly, where a small theatre was built of wood which had had this salt applied to it. The boxes on the inside and the scenery had also been painted with it. In order to render the experiment more conclusive, the wood was sprinkled over with spirits of turpentine. A light was applied and the whole place was soon in a blaze and burnt furiously, but when the flames had gone out it was found that not a single part to which the invention had been applied was in the slightest way injured.

STEAM BOILERS.—A French invention consists in arranging and combining several upright cylinder boilers in a circle. Each boiler has its furnace at the lower end. At the upper part of each fire-box a series of tubular flues rise to the upper part, where they communicate with a chamber which is surrounded with the steam in the upper part of the boiler. The heated air and products of combustion then pass down from each boiler to the outside of a cylindrical vessel, into which the steam from the series of boilers is conducted, then they pass off to the chimney. The object of this arrangement of boilers is to superheat the steam, and economize horizontal space, by employing a number of vertical boilers instead of horizontal ones. Large boilers should never be placed vertically—they being too heavy to be supported on a narrow base. The arrangement here described is well adapted for a series of small boilers.

TENDENCY OF THE EARTH'S ORBIT.—Professor MITCHELL, in one of his astronomical lectures, describing the gradual tendency of the earth's orbit to assume a circular form, used the following graphic illustration: Its short diameter was gradually lengthening, and would continue so to expand until it should become perfectly circular, when it would again contract to its original shape and dimensions. And so the earth would vibrate periodically, and those periods were measured by millions upon millions of years. Thus, the earth will continue to swing back and forth, and to and fro in the heavens, like a great pendulum beating the seconds of eternity.

NAPPING CLOTH.—An English inventor has taken out a patent for raising the nap of, and dressing woolen goods, by substituting a new material for the common teasels, which have been used from time immemorial for this purpose. He employs the prickly parts of plants, known in the West Indies by the name of nicker bush. These are said to be far superior for napping, to the teasels, and are very plentiful and cheap.

The Storming of Delhi.

The London *Times* publishes the following private letter:

"About the 1st of this month Brigadier NICHOLSON went out with a force and completely routed a large force of the enemy, taking 13 guns. About this time the siege-train of heavy guns arrived from the Punjab. Up to this time we were acting almost entirely on the defensive. We had sufficient men or guns to commence the siege, and it was all we could do with our small force to repel the numerous attacks of the enemy. That time was, I think, the worst part of the whole. We were often on duty three nights of every week, making defensive works. When once we began the siege we knew we should soon take the place, which kept us up to any work. On the 8th of September large working parties from the regiments in camp paraded at the Engineer-park, taking tools with them. We marched down to within 300 yards of the walls and bastions of the city. The men were employed in filling sandbags, and making the ground ready for the batteries. Previous to this for about a fortnight we had to go out at night with large working and covering parties, and cut all the trees where the works were intended to be. That was the worst part of all, stumbling about all night in the long rank jungle, sometimes five feet high, wet through with the dew, and frequently attacked by the enemy. On the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th the batteries were completed. They were immensely large, built up to the bottom of the embrasures of solid fascines. 1,500 camels were employed nightly in carrying down the fascines. Strange to say, the enemy did not fire on us much while building the batteries. We were almost all of us on duty three nights running. On the 12th the batteries opened fire, when, after seeing the first salvo knock down a large portion of the Cashmere bastion, I was so tired that I lay down and slept during the rear of the guns for three or four hours. There were four batteries, one of them having 20 heavy guns and howitzers. The walls seemed to crumble before the weight of metal, and after two days' firing two breaches were made and a great part of the parapet stripped off the wall. One sand-bag battery was within 200 yards of the Water Bastion. The fire of musketry from the walls of the town at this bastion was tremendous. The guns were obliged to have iron mantlets fixed on them to protect the men while working the guns. I was in the battery when poor Captain FAGAN, of the Artillery, was shot through the head with a musket ball. He would expose himself, though frequently warned. He used to get up and look over the mantlets to lay his guns better. Captain TAYLOR, Engineers, managed the attack admirably. He was the director of the attack. On the night of the 13th, he and Lieutenants MEDLEY and LANG, Engineers, with two or three riflemen, crept up to the ditch and ascertained that the breaches were practicable, and got back again without being seen. Captain TAYLOR instantly determined on the assault for the following morning. There were five columns of attack. Two or three Engineer officers were told off to each by seniority. The seniors went with the first column, the next with the second; so WARD and and myself, the unfortunate juniors (CARNEGIE and FORBES being sick,) had to go with the fifth column or reserve; so I do not consider that we had so much danger, though the fire was rather sharp when we went in. All the Engineer officers in the other columns, except HOME, LANG, and THOMASON, were wounded. We paraded about 3 o'clock in the morning of the 4th with our separate columns, with Sappers, with powder-bags, &c., and marched down to the attack. It was just daylight when the first column halted at a turn in the road which concealed them from view of the walls, but close to the Cashmere-gates. Lieutenants SALKELD and HOME, Sergeants CARMICHAEL, BURGESS, SMITH, and four Sappers and a bugler of Her Majesty's 52d Regiment advanced from the column up to the Cashmere-gate. It was an immensely heavy wooden gate, flanked on all sides by the walls. HOME laid the powder at the foot of the gate. They were instantly discovered, and a heavy fire opened on them from all sides. Sergeant CARMICHAEL took the fuse and was on the point of firing it, when he was shot dead by a Sepoy, who placed his musket through a hole in the wall. Sergeant BURGESS took the fuse from his hand, and was likewise shot dead. Lieutenant SALKELD then took the fuse, and was shot through the arm and fell into the ditch, breaking his leg by the fall. As he fell he threw up the fuse, which Sergeant SMITH seized, and fired the charge. At the same time the bugler sounded the advance, and on rushed the column. The charge blew in the gate, and about seventeen of the enemy who were close to it. Our troops rushed in, up the bastions and along the walls. At the same time the second and fourth columns attacked by the breaches, and the walls were cleared of all the defenders. The Cashmere-gate presented a horrid sight; 30 or 40 Sepoys, some blown up and others bayonetted and shot down, were lying all about. It was the same all along the walls. No quarter was given; but they made very little defence, and retired into the city, where they again made a stand. I went into the bastions. Such a scene of ruin you never saw. Almost every gun was dismounted, or had a great piece of iron knocked out of it, and dead Sepoys all around. The troops took up their quarters in the college and church, but the enemy fired on us all night. We made a battery by the college, and commenced shelling the town and Palace. We lost most of our men in the town. They advanced too far without support, and were fired at from the walls and houses. Our losses from the 14th to the 20th were 64 officers and 1,380 men killed and wounded. On the 16th we attacked and took the magazine. I went with the column. We took them by surprise, and they offered very little resistance; but in the afternoon they returned and attacked the magazine, and set the roof on fire. We had to get up on the roof with leathern bags of water and put it out, while they threw large stones at us. They were fanatics I afterwards heard. I think that day I had the narrowest escape of any. After putting out part of the fire I was just jumping down, when three of them put their heads over the wall and took three deliberate shots at me, all of which missed. They could not have been over 10 yards off; I fired my revolver at one, but don't know whether it hit him or not. A sergeant of artillery then got on top of the artillery magazine with 10-inch shells in his hand; he lighted the fuse and dropped them on their heads; five or six he let off in this way. It must have killed a great many, for they fled almost directly. On the 20th, after our pouring into it a tremendous fire of shell, we attacked the Palace. There were very few Sepoys found in it. They had all fled during the night.

Thank God it is all over; I am sick of bloodshed and seeing men killed. I never felt so much seeing an European killed as a poor private of Her Majesty's 61st. I was in the magazine with him, making some loopholes of sand-bags. He asked me to take a shot at the Sepoys outside with his rifle, and he was looking through the loophole to see the shot, when a bullet came through and killed him by my side. Lieutenant HOBSON took the King of Delhi prisoner about four miles from here. He is very old, but if it is proved that he aided in the murder of Europeans he will not be spared. Fancy, a European was taken who had been fighting on their side all along. He was a sergeant-major in a native infantry regiment, and had turned Mussulman. He will doubtless be hung. Three or four hundred of the inhabitants who were suspected to be guilty of the murder of Europeans were shot, but I am glad to say not a woman or child was touched, for, although they murdered all our ladies, it is not in the nature of Europeans to kill women. The two sons and grandsons of the King were killed; his son, the heir to the throne, is the man who killed some of the Europeans with his own hand. A good deal of plunder, but not so much as was expected, has been found. There are prize agents, who are supposed to stop plundering, but I don't think they do much. All of it should be divided among the army. I trust we shall get a medal for Delhi. I am sure we have had as hard fighting as we well could, though against mutineers. They say we shall get six months' or a year's batta, but I don't care much about that if we get a medal. A column has gone out in pursuit of the fugitives. We get very little news from down country. All the Bengal side and the North West Provinces are still in a very disturbed state. We want many European troops out here. Our corps has distinguished itself very much. There are only four Victoria Crosses given, and three are to the Engineers—Lieutenants SALKELD and HOME and Sergeant SMITH; the other is the bugler—and well they deserve it. I only hope poor SALKELD will recover to wear it, but he is in a very dangerous state. I believe we are going to stay here two or three months. It has been forwarded to the Governor-General to know what is to be done with the city. Many of our sick and wounded are going off to the hills. This is a most unhealthy place; whenever I go out in the town I come back feverish. Most of us are a good deal knocked up by this campaign. I don't know when we shall go back, but I shall not be very sorry to get away from here. I think the best regiments here are Her Majesty's 6th Rifles and the Goorkhas; I don't like the Sikhs much. I was very much disappointed by a speech of Lord MELVILLE'S about some officers of our corps at Mooltan taking away treasure. I have heard from MAUNSELL, who was there, that it is entirely untrue. Some officer found some treasure, and was taking it to the prize agent, when he was stopped by the guard. I hope it has been contradicted."

Confession of Murderers.

From the Pittsburg Post.

During Tuesday and Wednesday it was rumored that FIFE, the murderer of the WILSONS, had made a confession, but nothing was known as to its bearing or contents until yesterday, when Jailor PHILLIPS, to whom it was made, gave the reporters the substance of it. He states that on Tuesday, after the decision of the Supreme Court, upon the writ of error, he had a conversation with FIFE and STEWART, in their cell, and the unwelcome news of the decision had affected them both to tears. FIFE wept bitterly, and in reply to an intimation from the jailor, he pointed to MONROE STEWART, and said, in the most solemn manner, "*There is an innocent man.*" He then expressed a desire to confess the whole truth in regard to the murder of GEORGE WILSON and ELIZABETH MCMASTERS. In order that there might be no understanding, or misunderstanding, between FIFE and CHARLOTTE, (the latter having had no intimation in regard to the confession) the jailor suggested that she be brought down and placed in the same cell with them.

FIFE agreed to this, remarking that he was ready and waiting to tell the truth, as he supposed CHARLOTTE would do the same. She was then conducted to their cell, and another scene of painful and bitter weeping followed the interview between the three unfortunate persons. FIFE then proceeded to narrate his history, from his youth up to the time that he was arrested for the murder of the WILSONS. The minutia of the confession is known only to the jailor, who committed it to writing. So much of it as relates to and was known by CHARLOTTE JONES, received her assent as the facts were divulged. CHARLOTTE did not make a separate confession, as has been asserted.

By permission of Jailor PHILLIPS, we are at liberty to give the main facts embodied in the confession. They are these: The murder of GEORGE WILSON and his sister originated with CHARLOTTE JONES, and was executed by them, and them alone. When they gained admission to the house, FIFE stabbed the old man, and CHARLOTTE struggled with her aged aunt. Failing to kill her, FIFE was obliged to assist, and the double murder was completed. The chest was then searched, and the two left the house. They both assert that STEWART was not there, and that their *intentions* were wholly unknown to him. Thus they pronounce him entirely innocent, and voluntarily criminate themselves.

In regard to the murder of SAMUEL H. WHITE, which is so intimately connected in the public mind with that of the WILSONS, FIFE most earnestly asserts his innocence.

Murders.

From the Des Moines (Iowa) Citizen, Nov. 25.

The particulars of the murder of a young man named CHARLES W. GITCHELL, at Hook's Point, on Saturday, Nov. 14, have been given. GITCHELL had been in the employ of Mr. HOOK. A difficulty occurred between HOOK and his son-in-law, SMITH, concerning the removal of a fence which interfered with the arrangements of the latter. On Saturday, SMITH went over to see HOOK with regard to the difficulty, and in the course of the conversation GITCHELL was called on to make a statement. He did so, and was called by SMITH a d—d liar. GITCHELL very promptly knocked SMITH down; and when SMITH rose up with a determination to renew the battle, he was knocked down again. SMITH rose again, and, after manifesting a disposition to discontinue the fight, he walked to the door, picked up a gun that had been left near the door by a young Swede, cocked it and fired at GITCHELL. The ball took effect in the young man's side, passing, it is supposed, through his heart. He died in about twenty-five minutes. SMITH has not borne a good character. He is grossly intemperate and abusive. He is now at Webster City in the custody of the officers.

The trial of the murderer JONES is proceeding at Springfield, Mass. He still feigns insanity. When brought into Court, he appeared quite unconcerned, and listened with a vacant stare to the reading of the indictment. At the conclusion of the reading he arose and said: "My Lord, these barristers do not understand this case. I shall appeal to a Council of Bishops."

A CORONER CONNERY IN CANADA.—EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS.—An inquest was commenced on the 27th ult., at Port Calborne, Canada, on the body of a sailor who had been killed in a drunken affray on board the schooner *Eagle Wing*. The proceedings were conducted by Coroner FELL, who appears to be a match for Coroner CONNERY, of Burdell memory. A letter in the Brant *Expositor*, says:

"The Coroner took occasion to complain loudly of the manner in which he had been treated on board the vessel, one of the men, it seems, having refused to allow the body to be carried into the cabin, for the purpose of a *post mortem* examination. 'That man,' (referring to the party that opposed him) said he to the witness, 'has every appearance of being a murderer: he is just such a man as I shouldn't like to meet in the dark with $5 in my pocket; he (the man who opposed his entrance to the cabin with the corpse,) is a ferocious-looking fellow. I think him a murderer—I know him like a book! If the shoe fits any one in this room, let him put it on—let him put it on!' All this he meant for the witness himself, although apparently designed for a third party.

Sometimes an altercation would take place between the Coroner and one of the jurors, in which the former would spring from his seat in the wildest excitement, and shout, 'I'll commit you, Sir! not another word, or I'll commit you!' The jury having been got together, they proceeded to business, interrupted, however, by dissertations by the Coroner, on the respective merits of BURNS, BYRON, and several other distinguished writers, and the jury were forthwith enlightened by quotations from 'Don Juan,' 'Manfred,' 'John Anderson my Jo,' &c. Then parallels were instituted between WASHINGTON, WELLINGTON and WILLIAM WALLACE, all of whom the Coroner avowed were old fogies, whom a locomotive on the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad would terrify to death. Thus the time was spent, while the body of the unfortunate man, cut to pieces in the most frightful manner, lay covered with a cloth on the deck of the vessel, and his wretched companion who had inflicted the wounds sat and heard all this buffoonery and folly."

THE BANK PERJURY CASE IN PHILADELPHIA ENDED—MR. WAINWRIGHT DISCHARGED.—In the Court of Quarter Sessions in Philadelphia on Wednesday, Judge CONRAD decided the case of WM. WAINWRIGHT, late President of the Commercial Bank, arrested on a charge of official perjury; dismissing the complaint and discharging Mr. WAINWRIGHT from custody. Judge CONRAD held:

The act under which this prosecution has been instituted, requires that the officers of the bank shall take an oath that they "will not knowingly violate or sanction or willingly permit any of the provisions of the law to be violated, and in the penal section following, denounces the punishment of perjury against any officer who shall willfully violate any provision of any act of Assembly applicable to the bank.

If this were a proceeding against the Corporation itself, it would be difficult to gather, from the testimony, evidence of a willful violation of the law, for it seems that the institution consulted Counsel and acted under instructions; but we look in vain, in the present case, for the slightest evidence against the defendant tending to prove a willful offence.

Ignorance of the law will not, of course, excuse him; but there should be some evidence of a willful spirit and a corrupt motive to sustain a charge so grave as that of perjury. Here there is none. On the contrary, I am unable to discover anything in the facts, as disclosed by the evidence, which either proves an offence or shews anything in the conduct of the defendant inconsistent with the most guarded and irreproachable integrity.

Charles W. Robertson, and Mrs. Holcomb, suspected of having poisoned the husband of the latter, in Tariffville, have, after a full investigation, been discharged—the evidence not being deemed sufficient to hold them for trial. It was found that the sickness which had afflicted Mr. H., typhus fever, &c., was sufficient to have caused his death.

THE KANSAS QUESTION.

Speech of Gen. Lane upon the Lecompton Constitution.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I feel very happy for the opportunity of addressing the people of Leavenworth. I never seek the opportunity of speaking, but am always ready to lend my voice where the good of Kansas is the object. Gentlemen, we have come to the last move on the chess-board of Kansas politics. It is the last move and the greatest move on this great political board. Gentlemen, this last act of the Pro-Slavery Party is consistent with all their former acts, only this is the last and altogether the most desperate. It stirs up all our blood, and we hardly know what to do in this trying time. I have stood here on Kansas soil, and seen a fraudulent Legislature forced upon us by a neighboring State. I have seen invasion come pouring in upon us. I have seen crimes in every shape committed upon the settlers of Kansas, but this last act crowns them all in villainy and fraud; and I speak here in Leavenworth responsible for all that I may say. That these villains who have committed this last great fraud have forfeited their lives to an injured people; that crime is so hellish that these outlaws have lost their claims upon the American people; that constitution heaped upon us is awful, disgraceful and damnable in all its forms. I cannot express my contempt for it in language half severe enough, when I think of the consequences it may bring about. The question to-night is not whether Kansas shall be a Slave-State. It is a Slave-State now. It is a Slave-State by the body of their constitution. Even the youngest slave in this Territory will reman a slave as long as he or she may live. But it gives you the liberty to say by your vote whether there shall be more slaves in Kansas. Thus Kansas is a Slave-State to-day and forever, unless you contrive some means to defeat this Constitution made by these blood-hounds at Lecompton. Your fathers call upon you to rise, and preserve the name of liberty which they gave to you; and if you vote for that Constitution at all, you vote for a Slave Constitution, for it is written all over with Slavery. I say here to-night, that these men who made that Constitution a blacker set you cannot find out of hell. You may commence at JOHN CALHOUN and go down to BAT JONES, the hero of Oxford, and blacker villains cannot be found. Truth, they know not what it means. Honesty they don't know has an existence. I say to you as Americans, as countrymen and friends, you will be discharging a holy duty to yourselves and to the country which you love and adore, even if you are compelled to crush out the authors of that Constitution. I say the President of that Convention, JOHN CALHOUN, who is covered all over with crime—upon whose tombstone should be written (if ever he should die) "felon! felon! felon!"—is the dictator of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. I don't wish to say that DOUGLAS will favor this constitution; but if CALHOUN should say so—although I never would believe him in any thing else—I should be constrained to believe him in this; for I don't know which I would trust first, CALHOUN or DOUGLAS. These men who framed this constitution have separated themselves from all honesty and from all honor which existed in that party. There are honest and true pro-slavery men, who left that party in disgust when they saw the poisonous fruits of that Convention. CALHOUN and his party number to day less than two hundred men. Men, did I say? No, fiends. We have villains in that party who understand how to make up election returns; and is not CALHOUN able to send in more atrocious frauds than was even perpetrated in the last elections? I told a member of that Convention last night that we will head or behead them. I am not going to advise war or bloodshed here to-night, for perhaps there is no need of that. We have now got the goats so separated from the sheep that we can easily kill them without committing crime; for I truly believe if God should show his special providence to-night we should see in these starry heavens his hand commancing us to exterminate these damned villains. The whole people of the civilized world would loudly applaud us, while the women of Kansas utter praises to heaven that their virtue was again safe. They went to Lecompton, and played cards, drank whisky and made this damned Constitution. Why the very grocery keepers at Lecompton have got rich by these devils, and are now going down to Lawrence and investing their money in city lots. I do not wish to advise you what to do; but ere long we will have a mass Convention here in Leavenworth city or Lawrence of all the people of Kansas. We will have Union Democrats, National Democrats, Conservative Pro-Slavery men, and all who are opposed to this last trick played by these d—d outlaws. There are men who wish to trust this to Congress, or wish to head off the Constitution in some other peaceable way. There are speakers here to-night who will differ from me, thinking I am taking too severe a course. But to my own feelings nothing is too bad for these d—d sons of b—s. I know Governor WALKER himself will do all in his power to see that Congress will reject this constitution. He will act in any course the people of Kansas will adopt to defeat this hellish scheme; and, mind you, these black-hearted villains will not have the United States troops to guard and protect them. Now if the people of Kansas choose, and if we only had the feelings our fathers had in their perilous times, and could have the same noble spirits which actuated them—I say we could raise such a storm and feeling of indignation as would drive these d—d villains from Kansas long before the 21st of December, and their Constitution would be laid away. If I had my say about it, I would say to JACK HENDERSON, EASTON and CALHOUN, and every other d—d villain of them, leave Kansas now and forever. For I cannot live on the same soil with those black-hearted fiends. I would drive them from this place to-night and brand them with red-hot iron upon their foreheads villain, villain, villain, so they would be a deep disgrace wherever they might go. Oh, my heart revolts when I think of their acts in days gone by. They have used this language to us and carried it into effect, and now we will see what effect it will have at the other hand of the horn. Gentlemen, it was bad enough when they robbed us and plundered our property, when they drove women and children down the river, when they killed our friends and relatives; but now, when we have elected our Legislature, our Delegate to Congress, and the people, by their votes, decided Kansas to be free, to have a few d—d rascals try to stuff their peculiar institution down our throats, then, I say, it is time to arise and do something for ourselves, and show to these recreants to humanity that Kansas shall and will be free. Gentlemen, I do not believe the people of Kansas will gratify this party so much as to keep away from the polls. They will be there, every man of them—they will go to the polls and pole those who attempt to vote. If I had my way, though, I would send JACK HENDERSON and the rest of these scoundrels where they never would breathe the pure air again. [Here HENDERSON being present, said "Oh, Jim, dry up Jim," "Stop that, LANE."] LANE proceeded: Ah, Jack, you have gone far enough, you have trampled on us too much already, and now we have got you fast and mean to hold you, and your lives are in danger every moment you remain in this city. You are outlaws and villains, every one of you. [Here he was interrupted by some of the company attempting to put HENDERSON out, but quiet was soon restored and LANE went on.] A high official and an honest man said to me to-day "he should not be surprised if on any morning he should wake up and see these men dangling from some limb, hung there by an outraged people." I then asked him if the United States' troops will not be used to protect these men. He replied, "No, the troops will not be used to protect these villains or their acts." Why, think you that man CALHOUN will remain at Lecompton much longer? Why, they are sick of him even there, and if he stays there much longer I would not insure his life. These men who formed this Constitution were the men who committed these outrages Summer before last. They deserve death for those acts, and they deserve a thousand deaths for framing this Constitution. If your Convention, which is to meet soon, decides upon going to the polls, go there and see that no one votes who is not an honest voter. Guard against the returns which will be sent in to CALHOUN. Mind they are not similar to the Kickapoo, McGehu and Oxford returns, and with a fair vote they will not get two hundred votes, and I will forfeit my hat if they get a single vote South of Kansas River. We owe it to ourselves and to our ancestors that we should drive these villains to the wall; and, for myself, I should think it was a duty I owe to myself and to my God if I forced every man of them to leave the Territory before the election, and so brand them that they may never deceive any other people on the civilized globe. You may say, "LANE, you are excited." I say, ought we not to be excited? Have we not suffered enough to excite every nerve in our body? Have we not labored three years to build up Kansas a free and glorious State for ourselves and children? and after we have it within our reach, to have these usurpers by fraud and violence to institute a villainous project, ruining our best interests. Should we not feel like taking these villains by the throats and choke their very life from them? I feel so, I cannot help it. Do the best you can. Put their vote down as small as you can, and yet we may be defeated. For myself, I see no way of getting rid of that Constitution but by force. Yes, apply force to these usurpers, and only to the men who, by their votes heaped this knavery upon us. You, who voted against the Constitution, I am ready to respect. But the others ought to be put to death. If there is any peaceful remedy to overthrow this Constitution there is no man in the Territory more ready to adopt it than your humble speaker. But I still believe there is no other safe way than by force. Take these men and give them a fair trial, but if you find them guilty of perpetrating this fraud they should suffer death. JACK HENDERSON and EASTON grumble because I would put them to death. Why, there is not a moment for the past two years but what they would gladly have heralded in their papers, "JIM LANE is dead!" Look over the list of men who voted for that Constitution, (and I have it here in my pocket,) and you will find every man of them murderers, thieves and villains. CALHOUN, although he has lain behind the curtain, is perhaps more guilty than any man in Kansas, not excepting JACK HENDERSON. Judge JOHNSON's opinion is to let them go, and live, and decrease the vote as small as possible, and let the finger of scorn point to them always. I would let JACK HENDERSON and EASTON live always, if it was not necessary to put them to death; but if it is for the peace and prosperity of Kansas to kill them, I say cut their throats now—and I will not advise others to do what I would not do myself, and I will not ask to stay away, but will gladly join in the act. The time has come for action, and I have always believed that we should never have peace in Kansas until these hell-hounds were driven from our midst. I have only one objection to killing them, and that is they are not fit to die. Wouldn't JACK HENDERSON be a pretty subject to be sent off for trial before a just and high tribunal? and I say he is the best man among them, and I moreover say he and the rest of them are a set of outlaws to the human family, and I say get rid of them before the election. They have done enough. Drive them out, and while you are doing it here in Leavenworth we will take care of the rest of them. Men of Leavenworth, if I have said anything here to wound the feelings of any man here, save these devils, I would ask your pardon. As for these outlaws, I don't care a fig about them. If JACK HENDERSON, CALHOUN or EASTON should cross my path I would shoot them down like a damned dog, for they are not men, but cold black-hearted outlaws. Others will now speak to you, but will differ in my views. I thank you, and hope you will listen to them as to me.

A Precedent for the Kansas Case.

From the Chicago Times.

We are indebted to the Boston *Post* for citing a case directly in point with the Kansas case.

In August, 1846, Congress passed an act to enable the people of Wisconsin to form a Constitution and State Government, with a view to admission into the Union. On the 16th of December in that year, a State Convention adopted a State Constitution, and forwarded the document to Congress, asking for admission as a State. This Constitution *was not submitted to the people*, and though the Slavery question was not mooted at all, there were other "domestic institutions" which the people desired to form for themselves.

The Territory was divided in opinion; the Convention sought to block the business upon certain local matters, just as the Kansas Convention has done with respect to banks and railroads, capital of the State, &c.

Congress refused to force that Constitution on the people, but by an act entitled "An act for the admission of the State of Wisconsin into the Union," approved March 3, 1847, by MR. POLK, SENT THE CONSTITUTION BACK FOR POPULAR RATIFICATION.

We give the preamble and first and fourth sections of the act:

"*Whereas*, The people of the Territory of Wisconsin did, on the 16th day of December, 1846, by a Convention of Delegates, called and assembled for that purpose, form for themselves a Constitution and State Government, which said Constitution is Republican; and said Convention having asked the admission of said Territory into the Union as a State, on an equal footing with the original States,

Be it enacted, &c., That the State of Wisconsin be, and the same is hereby, declared to be, one of the United States of America, and is hereby admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it is made and declared to be a fundamental condition of the admission of the said State of Wisconsin into the Union, that the Constitution adopted at Madison, on the 16th day of December, in the year 1846, shall be assented to by the qualified electors, in the manner and at the times prescribed in the 9th section of the 20th article of said Constitution. And as soon as such assent shall be given, the President of the United States shall announce the same by proclamation; and therefrom, and without any further proceedings on the part of Congress, the admission of said State of Wisconsin into the Union, on an equal footing in all respects whatever with the original States, shall be considered complete."

At the election upon the ratification of this constitution, the people turned out and *rejected the instrument*. Here was recognition by Congress of the right of the people to vote for or against their constitution; it was a direct refusal by Congress to force upon the people a constitution which they had not had an opportunity of passing upon by a vote at the polls. The question of Slavery was not involved in this Wiscon in case. But Congress thought that no form of State government ought to be imposed upon the people without their express consent.

Another Convention was held in Wisconsin; another constitution adopted in February, 1848; the people voted upon and ratified it, and by act approved May 29, 1848, Wisconsin was admitted into the Union.

Here is a case directly in point with the Kansas case. We hope Congress will act as promptly and as vigorously with the latter as it did with our neighboring State. The people of Kansas are as free, and are as capable of self-government, and as much entitled to it, as the good people of Wisconsin. Let them have it. The votes and debates on the Wisconsin act are peculiarly interesting, and to-morrow we will give some of them.

The Kentucky Democracy on the Kansas Issue.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Democrat, Nov. 26.

We see that the Washington *Union* is very earnestly advocating the work of the late Convention in Kansas. We think our cotemporary has undertaken a task that he will be tired of before he is done. The editor strives to dilate all the objections to the Constitution, and only succeeds in showing that the Black Republican presses exaggerate, and perhaps lie, about the doings of that body. The editor of the *Union* contends that the Convention did not intend to supersede the Territorial authorities by setting up a provisional Government. This point is of small moment.

The great material fact is, that *the Constitution is not submitted to those who must live under it for their approval.* We grant that Constitutions have been received by Congress without such submission; but that was when no interest was felt in constitutional provisions, such as is now everywhere felt. No State has lately changed her Constitution without such submission; and we may safely predict that no change in any State will be made hereafter without this action. In the special acts lately made providing for calling Conventions in Territories, provision has been made that the Constitutions made should be submitted to the popular vote. It was so provided for Minnesota and Oregon, and why should the people of Kansas be treated otherwise? On the contrary, we affirm that *the Democratic party are pledged beyond redemption to insist that the people of Kansas shall approve their own Constitution.* They made the pledge in the Kansas bill; they made it in their National Convention; they made it in all their addresses and speeches to the people of the States; and *a failure to see that this pledge is redeemed to the letter would be a gross dereliction of principle, and a gross breach of faith.*

The Slavery question is constantly referred to. The only question of interest, then, is Slavery, it is assumed; and, therefore, as it is submitted, there is no call for a submission of the whole; but is there no other question? Shall we assume that the Constitution contains no other provision that the people would have otherwise? What right have we to make such an assumption when we know nothing about it? Why were not the people asked to say yes or no on the whole subject? It wasn't because it was inconvenient or expensive; for all the inconvenience and expense are incurred in submitting one point. That point is not clear; and means are taken to repel voters from the exercise of their right. They must vote *for* the Constitution with Slavery, or *for* the Constitution with no Slavery. In either case he must vote *for* the Constitution, to which he may have insuperable objections.

Then it is provided that, if the voter is challenged, he must swear to support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of Kansas if it be adopted. How many voters will approach the polls with these difficulties in the way? It certainly wears the appearance of an effort to restrict the voting to such only as concur with the Convention. As to the Slavery question, there is nothing to be gained or lost in the matter. If Kansas be made a State, she will have her own way, if it must be gained by revolution. We believe she will have no constitutional way to change her Constitution until 1864, nor then unless two-thirds of the Legislature shall agree; *but these restrictions will not control a determined majority.* It is said the Constitution may be received, and the State admitted into the Union; and the people then can do as they please. *It will be more for the credit of Congress if they be allowed to do as they please in advance*, and not subject them to a Constitution they do not approve, on a mere fiction of law that the Convention were the people.

We do not hold that Congress has any power over the kind of Constitution that may be framed; but they certainly have power to inquire if a State has really made application to be admitted. To assume that the Convention in Kansas were the people, is to assume a fiction that will deceive nobody. *It is acknowledged to be false by the very fact of a refusal to submit the Constitution to the popular vote.* It is idle to go before the country with such a fiction. The masses will laugh it to scorn. It is false, and will be pronounced false by the whole country. When we said the people of Kansas should frame their own institutions, it was understood that the people should do it, not a Convention. The difference all understand.

Letter from an "Eminent Democratic Statesman" on the Kansas Constitution.

Under this head, the Columbus (Ohio) *Statesman*, the leading Democratic organ of the State, publishes the following letter, stating that it is "from a gentleman whom we regard as among the ablest statesmen in the United States. His large capacity, judgment, and penetration are equaled only by his force and skill as a debater, and his devotion to the Democratic party. His services to the Democracy of Ohio have been of the most valuable and brilliant character, and him they delight to honor."

To the Editors of the Ohio Statesman:

I have read with interest your articles on the Kansas affair, as I have watched with anxiety the developments in the Territory. For a time there was gross exaggeration and misrepresentation by the Republican Press, of the action of the Convention. Democrats, also, for want of reliable information, misunderstood the precise tenor of its provisions on the subject of Slavery. But now, I believe, we have the true statement of facts. (I predicate this on an article in the *Journal of Commerce* of the 10th inst.) The only part submitted to a vote of the people is the article on Slavery. If a majority voting on the question are against it, then by the schedule Slavery is not to exist in the State, except that the right of property in slaves now there is to be protected. If a majority of the votes cast on the 21st of December are for Slavery, then the Constitution, as it will be presented to Congress, and it will be evident that the people do not deem the submission of the Slavery article sufficient. On such application should Congress admit the new State? *For one, most emphatically, I say "No;"* and every word in the *Statesman* bearing on this question I heartily adopt.

Now, it may be conceded that the clause relating to Slavery is the most prominent and important in the Constitution—that the provisions relating to the Executive, Judiciary, Legislature, Suffrage, &c., are unobjectionable, as I believe they are. It is also clear that the Free-State men, by voting, can, within a few weeks, bring Kansas into the Union as a Free State, supersede the Federal appointees and Judges, Marshal and other officers, and secure to themselves the United States Senators, Congressmen, Governor and Legislature, and all local officers, and thereby extinguish these unhappy dissensions. I incline, also, to believe that they may, by their Legislature, call a new Convention before 1864, and reform the Constitution. So that, by acquiescing, contending at the polls, and whipping the makers of the Constitution at their own game, great practical results would be attained. And should the people of Kansas see fit to pursue this course, and present to Congress a Constitution prohibiting Slavery, it would be advisable, as a matter of policy, to admit the new State."

If, however, the people of Kansas demand it, *they have a right to pass upon their organic act. I consider, with you, that the Democratic Party is pledged to secure to them the exercise of that right.* So I read and understand the Nebraska act, the resolutions of the Cincinnati Convention, the inaugural of Mr. BUCHANAN, the instructions to Governor WALKER, WALKER's proclamation and speeches, the Silliman letter and all. *The only fair and honest interpretation is, that the whole organic act should be submitted to the people.* The claim set up, that the promise is virtually redeemed by submitting the Slavery cause, is *a quibble and evasion*, unworthy of those who adopt it, and *it will disgrace the party that shall attempt to sustain it.* I am glad to see the Press so prompt and earnest in thundering forth in condemnation of it. Every Northern man, and very many Southern men, will join in sending the document back for a trial by the people. I anticipate no serious difficulty, unless the Administration makes it a test of fidelity to itself, in which case the moderate men of the South might sustain the Convention and a mischievous discussion would ensue. But Mr. BUCHANAN is too prudent and sagacious. *In any event, the course of the Democracy of the North is plain. In its fidelity to the great principle of popular sovereignty it can never falter. Its duty will be to reject the proposed constitution, until satisfied—1st, that it is Republican: 2d, that it is the will of the people of Kansas.* The result will be a fair submission, or a total rejection. In laboring for the accomplishment of these ends, we shall have no sympathy to spare for the Black Republicans, and we want none from them. Our position will be, the upright and unterrified Democracy, standing aloof from all cooperation or commingling with our foes." *,*

The Real Issue in Kansas.

From the Detroit Free Press, (Organ of Gen. Cass.)

The Northern Democratic Press is nearly unanimous in the demand that the institutions of Kansas shall be, as President BUCHANAN instructed Governor WALKER they ought to be, "*established by the votes of the people of Kansas.*" Not more than half a dozen Democratic papers in the North, so far as we have observed, have followed the lead of the Washington *Union* and justified the refusal of the Lecompton Convention to submit their work to the people, the motive of such refusal being, according to the confession of the Washington *Union*, the fear that the people would vote it down! We may safely predict that on the question of the acceptance of this work by Congress, as against the palpable wishes and earnest protest of nineteen-twentieths of the people of Kansas, *there will be but one prevailing Democratic sentiment throughout all the North. The Democracy of the North will not, as we have said on a former occasion, recede one inch from the preservation of the integrity of the Kansas Organic act—and that without regard to consequences.*

The question is not now wheteer Kansas shall be slave or free. That issue is utterly buried and lost under the other and paramount question whether the people of Kansas shall exercise the right of self-government; or surrender that right, no matter for how short a time. It is this question that is presented directly to Congress—not the question of Slavery. Congress is not to look into the Lecompton Constitution to ascertain whether it recognizes African Slavery; whether it does or does not, does not concern Congress. But Congress is to look behind the Lecompton Constitution to ascertain *whether it is the will of the people of Kansas*, or obnoxious to their will. Congress must do this, or it will establish a slavery in Kansas such as that which was thrown off by the American Colonies when they separated from Great Britain by the act of the Revolution.

The Ohio Democracy on the Kansas Question.

From the Columbus (Ohio) Statesman, (Democratic.)

We mistake the character of the American people, if those in Kansas do not at once assume a stern and uncompromising attitude towards the authors and abettors of this deplorable scheme. In our deliberate opinion the people of Kansas will refuse to make or meddle with the election, unless regarding it as an outrage too gross and insulting to be peaceably tolerated, they should prevent by force the enactment of the mournful foolery provided for by JOHN C. CALHOUN and his fellow conspirators. We believe that the writer of the letter from which we have quoted above, is mistaken in fact, when he concedes that the Kansas Constitution is nearly unobjectionable. It is said to contain a provision for the charter of a bank with a capital of $3,000,000, and four branches; and this we have no hesitation in *denouncing as a greater evil to the State than Slavery*, sparse as the slave population would inevitably be. If we were the people of Kansas, we would vote to make the State free; and yet we would neither take property from those citizens who now hold slaves within the Territory, nor compel them to transport them to the South. We should not be in the least incommoded by the presence of a few hundred negro slaves upon the broad prairies of Kansas, for our only objection to the extension of slavery is, that, in our opinion, it works a substantial mischief to the country in which it is planted, by preventing its settlement and improvement by free men. The few slaves held in Kansas have not been sufficient to deter free men from going there; and therefore their presence there, as slaves, is no evil to any one, and certainly a great good to themselves. But to the chartering of a Bank, with $3,000,000 of capital, by twenty-eight ignorant and, as we fully believe, dishonest and corrupt men, we should have insuperable objections; nor would we vote in any manner which might imply consent to it, or do anything which might be tortured into toleration of so great a wrong. If the people want Banks they may adopt them, but charters are eternal, according to the Supreme Court of the United States, and surely we would never consent that the State of Kansas should be forever bound and concluded, by the devices of JOHN CALHOUN and the twenty-seven.

With our correspondent we have full faith in the President. There is nothing to induce us to believe that Mr. BUCHANAN will intervene against the policy to which he is pledged, as well as the Democratic Party, but the extraordinary and reckless articles of the *Union* newspaper, and the gossiping battle of the Black Republican correspondents. Of the former we have this to say, that in more than one article recently published, *it has outraged the Democratic sentiment of the whole country, and enunciated doctrines which would destroy every vestige of State Rights, and prepare the way for a centralized despotism.* We know that in this it did not speak the sentiments of the President, nor any member of his cabinet.

As for the correspondents, it may be observed, that they told us, in the most positive manner, of the support given by Governor WALKER to the plan of the Convention, when it had, all along, his uncompromising opposition. There has been a deliberate attempt in more than one quarter to mislead public sentiment in this matter, by inventing falsehoods at Washington and disseminating them over the country. But all such efforts have failed; and any efforts made in Washington to betray the Democratic Party will be futile.

The question is with Congress; and the people are in no temper to be trifled with. *There is no power at Washington strong enough to make the great Democratic Party stultify itself; nor any at once bad enough and bold enough, to bear the consciousness of its own infamy, and face the tempest of public indignation which it cannot but foresee in that event.* Individual treachery in the Congress can alone sacrifice the reputation and jeopardize the success of the Democracy, and whoever falters or pervaricates in this great crisis, "VERILY, VERILY! THEY SHALL HAVE THEIR REWARD!"

Fugitive Slave Case at Ann Arbor, Mich.

From the Detroit Tribune, 1st.

We are informed that several detectives, among whom we have only the names of officers SPRAGUE and WILCOXSON, took a supply of small arms, handcuffs, &c., and went to Ann Arbor for the purpose of catching a couple of fugitive slaves, who were at work near by. They had arranged for an amicable partition of the reward. They had "a dead sure thing of it," but unfortunately they were so well pleased with the ingenuity of their arrangements that they told their business to several of the citizens of Ann Arbor. The negroes were informed of what was going on by a messenger sent to the farm-house where they were working, and they immediately "laid down the shovel and the hoe," got aboard the cars on the Underground Railroad, and are now safe in Canada. The detectives heard of what had taken place, and offered $500 in gold to any one who would catch the two black boys.

ADVENTURES OF TWO FUGITIVE SLAVES.—Two fugitive slaves reached Providence, R. I., last week, one of whom had shown himself a true hero in pursuit of liberty. He fled from Louisiana two years ago, but was caught at Cincinnati and taken back. He was very cruelly treated, as a punishment for his love of liberty, and he seized the first opportunity to escape again, determined to die rather than be again taken back. Bloodhounds were put upon his track, but did not overtake him. He adopted a novel expedient to balk them and keep them back. He left cayenne pepper in his tracks, which, after being snuffed by the hounds, rendered their progress slow. He reached the Mississippi, committed himself to a leaky boat, lying close to the bottom of the boat to keep out of sight of his pursuers. He said when he entered the boat, he was resolved that he would find a grave in the waters of the river before he was captured. He got beyond the reach of his pursuers and finally secreted himself on board a ship bound to the North. In a short time he was found; fearful that he should be returned, he begged if that was to be his fate, to be thrown overboard, preferring death to the horrors from which he had fled. The captain told him to calm his fears, he should not be sent back. And, said the captain, "I wish I had a load just like you." The captain brought him safely to New-York, and sent him to Providence, where he found friends, who sent him forward to Canada.

American Institute—Farmers' Club.

At the meeting of the Association on Tuesday, Mr. LAWTON in the Chair, some interesting papers were read by the Secretary, being extracts from the current European Horticultural journals.

COTTON.

In a paper read before the Society of Arts, J. B. SMITH, Esq., M. P., (a well-known and influential member of the Free-Trade Association,) states that the importance of the Cotton manufacture in Britain is best shown from the fact that, besides providing clothing for our whole population, our exports last year (1856) amounted to £38,284,700, being one-third of the value of the entire exports to all foreign countries. Any serious interruption, therefore, to a manufacture in which millions of consumers are interested would be little less than a world's calamity.

In 40 years the annual consumption of cotton in Great Britain has increased from *eighty-eight* millions of pounds to *eight hundred and ninety* millions of pounds weight.

The imports of cotton into Great Britain last year amounted to *nine hundred* millions of pounds, of which *seven hundred* millions pounds weight were received from the United States.

The honorable gentleman then alludes to the Slave power, (with which question this Institute does not meddle,) and proceeds to examine the world for a cotton-growing soil. He finds that in India the climate is unfriendly to the culture of cotton—an acre of land in India produces from 50 to 70 pounds weight of clean cotton, while an acre of American produces 400 pounds weight. The American lands are rich and fertile, and are watered with rain throughout the whole year. The land of India, on the contrary, except on the borders of rivers is parched by a burning sun, and during eight or nine months of the year almost without rain.

He considers irrigation the only remedy for India. Mr. GEORGE VARY, who had had twelve years' experience there and was superintendent of the Government Cotton experiments in Sattara and Sholopoor, says, "the cotton plant, as at present cultivated, is an annual, the seed is sown towards the end of the monsoon, the bush seldom exceeds *three feet and a half* high, and *forty pounds* of clean cotton is considered a fair crop. After the cotton is collected, the bushes are pulled up and burnt, as they would otherwise die through the hot weather for the want of moisture. I have seen (says he) a bush nine years old, artificially irrigated, which produced three crops of cotton every year instead of only one crop. But the works for irrigation all over India are in a state of ruin or decay. Besides, roads and facile communications are wanting. There are only from 3,000 to 4,000 miles of road in the whole of India, among a population of 150,000,000. While in England, with her 25,000,000, there are 120,000 miles of railroads, above and beyond ordinary roads. For want of these roads in India Cotton is carried on the backs of bullocks 400 miles to a shipping port, each animal carrying about 250 pounds, and the journey lasting two to three months. The rainy season and storm-torrents are serious drawbacks. Only about 200 miles of rail are yet completed in India. The want of a land tenure is a great evil. Except in Bengal, no person in India, native or European, can own in fee simple a single acre of land; the British Monarch is sole owner. Mr. SMITH contends that under this state of things there is little prospect at present of the economical cultivation of the Cotton crop in India.

The reading of these selections being concluded, the conversation turned on the "Winter treatment of barn-yard manure, and on the proper treatment and feed of milch-cows.

Dr. WELLINGTON, alluding to the most economical methods of getting up hay and its selection, said that the rule adopted by his father in reference to timothy was, that it was always cut so early that the stalk was separable readily and shriveled at the first joint. If grass be cut before it has fully blossomed, the stalks of the hay will easily separate, and such hay is more valuable in producing milk. The other has most woody fibre, it will produce if burnt most ashes, but will not produce the most milk. The better of these two varieties does not command the higher price of the two for City feeding. His father's hay was always cut ten or fifteen days earlier than his neighbors'. In purchasing, he always took the hay from the bottom of the mow, as being cut earlier. As the seed approaches maturity, the milk-producing power of the grass or hay decreases. As to feeding in boxes, the floor under the cow's nose should be finished nicely, so that it can be washed out, and so as there can be no deposits for decomposing food. As to the mode of confining cattle, the double stanchion is always used in Eastern Massachusetts, and this appears to be the best and most economical method. With regard to the treatment of manures, the speaker has had opportunities of excursions into New-Jersey, and condemned their practice. A few years ago, he had a little place in Massachusetts where he could use peat freely. The result of his experiments convinced him that the intermixture of peat with the droppings of the animals and with excrement was very valuable as a compost. If this compost be used for corn, the corn will be of a deeper green. Horse manure has been bought at from $4 to $6 a cord, but he has sold this peat at $3 a cord. By a cord he meant 128 cubic feet. Where the land was thoroughly drained it was not all exposed to the air to dry, but in some cases it was used as a manure on the land taken from a depth of 6 or 8 feet. When dried, it was susceptible of burning. What made these peats more valuable as fuel was, that they were permeated by the tangled roots of the vegetation above them, which held them together. The bottom upon which they rested was rocky. In digging down generally 6 or 8 feet, it is common to reach a sour material which is comparatively injurious.

Mr. ROBINSON—There are beds of peat on the back bone of Long Island 40 feet deep, the base of which is far above the level of Jamaica or Hemstead Plains, right by the side of the new water works. You may squeeze the water out of it, dry it, and burn it in chunks as you would burn charcoal.

Mr. PORTER, of Metuchen, New-Jersey, alluded to the use of carrots, as being free from the objection against turnips, a peck a day, with salt hay and corn-stalks. The animals with him are tied up in narrow stalls, the boxes being 18 inches deep, with a slip-ring on a rod. The cattle are kept in separate stalls, the advantage being that they do not rub and bother one another, and it keeps them clean. The droppings are taken out twice a day, and mixed with anything that can be obtained upon the farm. The stables have no cellars, and without any fire. He thought it was more healthful and better for any animal to be on the ground, than to have a reservoir for dung underneath them.

Mr. SOLON ROBINSON objected strongly against a feeding rack. To feed cows upon a level, clean floor, was best and most natural.

Dr. WELLINGTON did not believe any one who had visited eastern Massachusetts could question the beauty and competency of their arrangements. He thought the animals ought not to be separated by subdivisions which only prevented ventilation and harbored filth. The floor ought to be planked. Deposits of manure underneath the stable are not injurious if such deposits be neutralized and decomposed by plaster or charcoal, or better still, if there be peat muck into which the droppings can naturally drain. The plan involves less labor, the room in the cellar of the barn is valuable for other objects, but chiefly because there the compost can be amalgamated on rainy days, and cold, wet, weather, when men could not work in the open air.

Dr. WATERBURY, alluding to the use of turnips, said that they would not flavor the milk if they were given immediately after milking. In that case the essential oil of the turnip passed rapidly off by the absorbents.

The CHAIRMAN said a cow would thrive well upon cut hay alone, if supplied in just quantity. Throwing out what is left upon every fresh supply. Turnips and carrots are not necessary. But it is essential that the food should be cut. The cows, instead of falling off, increase in milk. All depends upon the efficient cutting of the hay.

Mr. PORTER said that in New-Jersey carrots are substituted as well as pumpkins for turnips.

The CHAIRMAN said that he used salt hay for litter.

It was then arranged that the next subject should be the preparation and care of barn-yard manure, and the management of cows.

Mr. SOLON ROBINSON reiterated his objections against feeding cows from a raised box.

Dr. J. A. SMITH observed that some horses tore down from the rack as much hay as they consumed, and trod it under foot. Now, all grazing animals were provided by the Creator with a strong ligamentous prolongation extending from the back of the skull and connecting the tips of the spinous processes of the vertebra of the neck with the vertebra of the back. The use of this wise provision in large animals naturally destined to eat from the ground was very obvious. The form and direction of the pupil of the eye in grazing animals was transverse, for the same reason. If a horse accustomed to waste his hay be fed with it from a clean place on the ground, it will be observed that he will not tread any portion of it under foot; that is, unless supplied with it in unnecessarily large quantities. It was contrary to the habit and instinct of grazing animals to feed otherwise than from the ground.

The CHAIRMAN said horses were apt to tear down hay from the rack, certainly; and what they did not like they would throw under their feet.

Dr. SMITH apprehended that then there would be the same waste if the hay were laid on the ground before the animal, which was contrary to observation.

The CHAIRMAN would cut his hay and clean his plate after eating. A horse deserved such kindness, and it was as wise as it was economical. He thought it did not arise from any difficulty in swallowing or chewing with the head in an unnaturally elevated position, but that in drawing the hay down, the horse *blows* upon it, and thereby renders it less pleasant for food. But if in all cases it be cut, (and then it cannot be put in a rack,) the horse will not, because he cannot, waste any. Cutting was not only an economy in food, but in all cases the animal appears to thrive better. But it is essential that the trough be made *perfectly clean* in preparation for each time of feeding. He would wish it to be understood that these observations are equally true when applied either to horses or to cows.

A great excitement has been created in Orange by the disappearance in this City, of Mr. Samuel R. Griswold, a farmer of that Township. He had purchased a piece of land in Ashtabula County, and the goods were packed and his family ready for removal

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Grand Jury—The Japan Expedition Copyright Case.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Dec. 3.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

The argument in the case of the patent for making hat bodies, arising in the Connecticut District, and which has been on hearing for some time back before Judges NELSON and INGERSOLL, was closed yesterday. Judge NELSON goes to Washington to-morrow to attend at the Supreme Court, and was not therefore in Court this morning, and the Court was held by Judge INGERSOLL, who remains for that purpose.

The following gentlemen were sworn as a Grand Jury.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Foreman.

C. E. Anderson,
B. C. Adams,
J. Buckley, Jr.,
J. E. Benjamin,
A. C. Benedict,
J. Bull,
E. M. Banks,
E. F. Clark,
Wm. Flandreau,
James F. Hall,
Geo. T. Jackson,
David Keys,
Wm. G. Lane,
Ferd. Lawrance,
David Ogden,
Jas. M. Thorburn,
Moses B. Taylor,
Richard Tighe.

Judge INGERSOLL charged the Jury at some length upon the laws relating to the various cases which would come before them, including murder, the Slave-trade, attempts to make a revolt, smuggling, &c.

The Grand Jury then retired to their labors.

COPYRIGHT INJUNCTION.

William Heine vs. D. Appleton et al.—The motion for an injunction in this case was then called up.

Mr. Emerson, for the defendants, asked a postponement, on account of the continued absence of Commodore Perry.

Mr. Hawkins, for the plaintiff, opposed the motion for a postponement. He said that the plaintiff, who was an artist attached to the Japan Expedition, had prepared the drawings of the Report to Congress; that he had understood that he was to have the copyright of them, and the profits arising from any publication besides that Report; that, accordingly, he prepared and copyrighted an album edition of 17 of them, but before he had copyrighted any more the plaintiffs published a work in reference to the Expedition, containing not only the drawings of the plaintiff which he had not copyrighted, but also those which he had; that the plaintiff, accordingly, had lost all profit from them, and now only asked that he be protected in the rights which he had; that the sale of the engravings which the plaintiff had copyrighted was one which would chiefly occur during the holidays, and on this account the postponement would be of great injury to the plaintiff.

Mr. Emerson, for the defendants, said that the plaintiff had joined the Expedition with the express stipulation that all drawings should be under the entire control of the Commander of it, and that they should not be in any way communicated; that the plaintiff had violated that agreement, even during the Expedition; that, moreover, the plaintiff had no right in the plates, and his attempt to secure them to himself was a violation of all right on his part. Of these matters Commodore Perry was cognizant and his affidavit was most necessary to the defendant—and moreover, they should show that all these drawings were copyrighted before the alleged copyright of the plaintiff.

Mr. Hawkins read from the debates in Congress on the question of compensation to the artist, in which it appeared to be refused on the ground that he would be remunerated by the sale of his plates.

Judge INGERSOLL said there was no need of arguing the matter further on the merits. The case had been laid open enough to show him that there were very important questions to come up in it, and Commodore Perry's affidavit seemed to be necessary for the ascertaining of the facts. He accordingly postponed the case till his return here on the 15th of the month.

Family Troubles—A Mother-in-Law in the Case—Important Decision.

Last Monday Judge BIRDSEYE delivered at Special Term in Brooklyn, an opinion in an application by *habeas corpus* by a father for the custody of his infant child, two years old, alleged to be detained from him by his wife and mother-in-law.

The writ was issued last January, and a vast amount of testimony was taken, and the hearing and arguments were very protracted; the Court was therefore unable to render a decision until the present time.

The Respondent alleged in their returns to the suit, ill-treatment on the part of the husband towards them, which allegations were denied by the reply.

This case is very important as deciding the question of the father's paramount right to the custody of his child of tender years, (he being without fault,) and will form when published a complete compendium of the law in this State on that subject.

The judgment, as given below, was settled yesterday morning by the Court.

At a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, held at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, in and for the County of Kings, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1857. Present, Hon. LUCIEN BIRDSEYE, Justice.

The People of the State of New-York ex rel. Dwight H. Olmstead vs. Maria N. Olmstead his wife, and Caroline L. Randell.—Lawrence Dwight Olmstead, the infant son of the Relator, and the said Maria N. Olmstead, having been produced in open Court on the return day of the writ of *habeas corpus* duly issued herein to inquire into the cause of the detention of the said infant, and the returns of the respondents and the reply of the relator thereto having been duly filed, and the Court having heard the proofs and allegations of the respondents in support of their detention of said infant, and of the relator against the same, and having heard R. Goodman and J. M. Van Cott, Esq.s, of counsel for said respondents; and H. W. Johnson and D. McMartin, Esq.s, of counsel for the relator, and the proceedings having been continued from time to time and adjourned by consent to this day, and due deliberation having been had by the Court upon the proofs and allegations, and the arguments of counsel therein: It is hereby ordered, adjudged and decreed that the said relator Dwight H. Olmstead, is in all respects a competent, suitable and proper person to have the care and custody of his said child, and that he has not been guilty of any cruelty or ill-usage towards said child; that he has not been guilty of any cruelty or misconduct towards his wife the said Maria N. Olmstead, and that she left him without any sufficient cause, and that she is now living in a state of unauthorized, illegal and unjustifiable separation from her said husband, and that the said respondents unjustly and unlawfully detain the said infant from his father the said relator.

Now on motion of Mr. H. W. Johnson, of counsel for the relator, Mr. R. Goodman appearing in behalf of the respondents, it is further ordered, adjudged and decreed by the Court, that the said relator Dwight H. Olmstead, is entitled to the care and custody of the said infant Lawrence Dwight Olmstead, otherwise called Richard Lawrence Olmstead, and that the said infant be delivered up to the said Dwight H. Olmstead, and that he have the care and custody of the said infant.

And it is further ordered that the Clerk enroll together the petition, writ, returns and replies in this proceeding and this judgment, or copies thereof.

Nov. 30, 1857. LUCIEN BIRDSEYE, J. S. C.

The Second Sandford Hall Case—The Lady to Return Home.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Dec. 3.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

DECISIONS.

Anne B. Smith vs. Gen. McDonald—This case, which it will be remembered, is the one referred to in Mr. Squires' note read in the Woodman case, was again brought up yesterday. Miss Smith was present, and expressed to his Honor a desire to leave the institution and return to her parents. After some informal conversation, it was agreed to consent to this, and an order was entered accordingly, ordering her discharge, without passing upon the question of her alleged insanity.

Miss Smith is a lady of presentable bearing, and does not exhibit any signs of being of unsound mind.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

James Wright, President of the Bank of the Union in the City of New-York, vs. James Tilby.—An order should be entered allowing the issues presented by the answer to be tried at the coming December Circuit, on two days' notice, the cause to be placed on the Friday calendar, and such trial to be the condition, however, that defendant forthwith pay the costs of the last trial and of this motion, and to stipulate to abide by the decision of the Circuit, and to allow the judgment heretofore entered to stand as security, subject to the order of the Circuit Judge before whom the issues may be tried.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 3, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Dull and heavy. Pearls, $6 37½@$6 50; Pots, $6 87½@$7 ℘ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Attracts more attention at steady rates. We have heard of sales of 750 pkgs. Java at 15½c.@16c.; 500 bags Rio at 9¾c.@11c.; and 40 bags Maracaibo at 11c.@11¾c. ℘ ℔. We quote, Java, 15½c.@16c.; Maracaibo, 10½c.@12c.; Rio, 9c.@11c.; St. Domingo, 8¾c.@9c.; Native Ceylon, 13c., cash, and Laguayra at 11½c.@12c.

COTTON—Is depressed and languid, with more eagerness manifested to sell than to buy. Only a very limited business has been reported at irregular prices, including Middling Uplands at 11⅛c.@11¼c.; do. Gulf at 11½c.@11¾c. ℘ ℔.

DRY GOODS—The *Independent*, of this morning, reports light sales from first hands. Prices of all staple goods are much firmer. The jobbers are rather more active—selling more freely to the near trade, and remittances are improving. The sales for cash are to a fair extent. French goods have been sold through the auction-room at a credit of six months, and were all taken by the jobbers of this and neighboring cities. The prices were of course low, and we reckon 30@50 ℘ cent. below cost of importation. The stocks in the hands of jobbers are now large, and laid in generally at low prices, so that consumers may be assured of a good supply at reasonable rates for some months to come. Cotton goods of home manufacture are much more firmly held, and there is an increased inquiry for consumption. The large jobbers are still buying. In Woolens there is not so good a prospect as in Cottons. The demand for Spring goods is much below what is usual at this period. The Woolen jobbers are hardly so firm as they ought to be in restricting the time of credit to six months. Buyers want longer credit, and there is a conflict going on in the minds of sellers between not selling and selling at longer than six months. The anxiety to do business will, we are afraid, carry the point in favor of the buyer. We learn that though the orders sent out to Europe on American account are very restricted, the consignments here on foreign account will be very likely to be unduly large the coming season.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour opened very heavily, owners manifesting much eagerness to sell, and prices partially declined 25c. ℘ bbl. The free offerings at such a reduction occasioned a better inquiry, and the market closed with returning firmness. Sales 12,800 bbls.

Common to good Superfine.............$4 40@$4 60
Extra State.............4 60@5 00
Superfine Indiana and Michigan.............4 40@4 65
Superfine Ohio.............4 65@4 85
Fancy Ohio.............4 90@5 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan.............4 75@[illegible]
Extra Ohio.............5 00@6 75
Fancy Genesee.............5 00@5 25
Extra Genesee.............5 50@7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri.............5 55@7 75

Canadian appears dull and lower. Sales [illegible] bbls. superfine to extra at $4 55@$6 25 ℘ bbl. Southern Flour continues plenty and heavy. Sales 2,100 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $5 10@$7 25 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate demand at old prices—$3 45@$4 35 for fine to superfine ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 65@$3 70 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is depressed, and prices strongly favor buyers. Sales 30,000 bush., including fair to good White Canadian, at $1 22@$1 30; Red Canadian, Club, at $1 02½; red Western, Club, at $1; do. do., Spring, at 91c.@95c., in store and delivered; ordinary to choice White Southern, at $1 35@$1 40; very good to choice red do., at $1 25@$1 30 ℘ bushel. Corn is more freely offered, at reduced prices. The demand is moderate. Sales 21,000 bushels, at 80c.@81c. for mixed Western; 88c.@90c. for Yellow and White Southern; and 66c.@75c. for new crop Yellow Jersey and Southern, ℘ bushel. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 5,400 bushels Northern, at 76c.@77c. ℘ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are unchanged. Oats are in slack request, and are down to 46c.@48c. for Western; 42c.@45c. for State; 36c.@40c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 33c.@39c. for Southern, ℘ bushel.

The Hudson River boats brought down, during the last 24 hours, 22,119 bbls. Flour, 50,785 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Rye, and 5,000 bushels Oats.

The amount of produce known as being on the way from the Upper Lakes, for Oswego, New-York Dec. 1, included 1,426 bbls. Flour, 561,236 bushels Wheat, and 6,700 bushels Corn.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* compares the breadstuff movement of that port, in each of the last two seasons, thus: Last year the first shipments of the new crop of wheat were made August 20. From that time to the last shipments, Dec. 2, the amount sent out was as follows:

Flour..........bbls. 81,740 | Wheat bushels 1,534,169

Or, reduced to wheat, 2,242,869 bushels.

This year the shipments were reported Aug. 25. Thence to the close, which we call Nov. 25, as—unless some speedy favorable change should take place—shipments are over, the amount sent out has been:

Flour, bbls.......84,336 | Wheat, bush.......1,236,380

Or, reduced to Wheat, 1,637,069 bush.

Showing a decrease this year in shipments of the new crop of 585,800 bush.

The total shipments of last year were:

Flour, bbls.......160,465 | Wheat, bush.......2,747,271

For this year:

Flour, bbls.......216,229 | Wheat, bush.......2,643,918

Reduced to Wheat:

1857.............3,725,063 | 1856.............3,540,596

Increase this year, bush..............175,467

HAY—Sales 1,000 bales North River at 50c.@65c. ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are quiet, and prices are feebly sustained. Crops of 1857, 5c.@9c.; 1856, 2½c.@3½c.; 1855, 1¼c.@2½c., cash, ℘ ℔.

IRON—Small sales of Scotch Pig have been reported, at $25@$26, cash, and $26@$28 50, usual credit, ℘ ton. Sales by auction: 450 bundles Russian Sheet, damaged, at 4¼c.@4¾c., cash, ℘ ℔.

LEAD—Unchanged.

LIME—Rockland: 85c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ℘ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand appears rather brisker, and prices are steady. Porto Rico, 22c.@28c.; Cuba, at 17c.@25c.; New-Orleans, 35c.@37½c. ℘ gallon. The sales of the day amounted to about 430 hhds., including 350 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 20c.@21c., cash, ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine are essentially unaltered. Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of 600 bbls., chiefly at 43c., cash, ℘ gallon.

OILS—American Linseed is moderately inquired for at uniform rates; 52c.@54c., cash, ℘ gallon. Other descriptions appear as last noticed.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quite dull and heavy. Sales 250 bbls., in lots, at $17 50@$17 75 for Mess, and $15 50@$16 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet and languid at 9½c.@10½c. for new pickled Hams, and 7½c.@8c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. New Boneless Middles, 9c. ℘ ℔. Western Smoked Bacon, 11½c.@11¾c. ℘ ℔. Some old long-ribbed and clear Middle Bacon was sold on private terms. Lard appears heavy and declining. The transactions since our last embrace 150 bbls. fair to prime, at 10c.@10¾c. ℘ ℔. Beef is inactive and drooping. The transactions since our last consist of 160 bbls., in lots, at $11 50@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $9@$10 for Country Mess, and $5 75@$6 75 for do. prime, ℘ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $20@$24 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams $14@$16 75 ℘ bbl. Butter is in limited demand at languid rates, 12c.@16½c. for Ohio; 14c.@20c. for common to very good State, and 21c.@24c. for prime to choice do., ℘ ℔. Cheese is plenty and salable, at 6c.@8c. for common to prime, ℘ ℔. The complete returns of the number of Hogs and Beef Cattle in Ohio, as returned for assessment in 1857, compare with the figures for 1856 as follows:

	1857.	1856.
Hogs	2,331,778	1,851,124
Cattle	1,655,415	1,687,750

The value of Hogs and Cattle returned compare as follows:

	1857.	1856.
Hogs	$6,772,470	$[illegible]
Cattle	21,662,223	21,175,679

The number of Hogs slaughtered in Louisville, Ky., up to latest dates, was 10,000.

RICE—Is quiet and rather heavy, including fair to prime, at $3@$3 50, cash, ℘ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Are pretty brisk and buoyant. Sales 530 hhds. Cuba, at 5½c.@6¾c.; 90 hhds. Porto Rico, part free, at 7½c.@9c., the latter an extreme rate, and part in bond, at 5¼c.@5½c., cash; with 1,300 boxes Havana, mainly within a range of from 6¼c.@6¾c., ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 8,000 ℔s. prime at 10c., cash, ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 175 bbls. Ohio and Prison, at 22½c. cash, ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were somewhat brisker, but rates exhibited no important change. For Liverpool: Cotton, ⅛d.@5-32d. ℘ ℔.; Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 4½d.@5½d. ℘ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d.@2s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 4s. ℘ tc.; and heavy goods, 17s. 6d.@25s. ℘ ton. For other ports proportionate rates.

Live Stock Market Reports.

CAMBRIDGE MARKET, Dec. 2.—At market, 1,774 Cattle; about 1,200 beeves and 574 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows, and 1, 2 and 3 years old.

MARKET BEEF—Prices: extra, $7@$7 50; first quality, $6 25@$6 50; second do., $5 75; third do., $5 25; ordinary do., $4.

PRICES OF STORE CATTLE—Working Oxen, from $75, $100, $150 to $200. Cows and Calves, from $25, $35, $40, $50 to $60. Yearlings, $11 to $13; two years old, $17 to $20; three years old, $25 to $30.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—5,100 at market; prices in lots, $1, $1 50@$2; extra and selections, $2 50@$3 each.

SWINE—900 Western at market; prices, live weight, 6c. ℘ ℔.; dressed, 7c.@7½c. ℘ ℔.

CHICAGO MARKET, Monday evening, Nov. 30, 1857.

HORSES—There is no change to note in this market from the extreme dullness of last week. But few are in the market, and still fewer sales are made. What are in can be had at low prices.

CATTLE—Few selling; 108 head received yesterday, and 621 head for the week. So much dressed Beef is on the market, that but few Cattle are bought.

HOGS—Packers are mostly through slaughtering their contracted Hogs, and some of them are purchasing at good rates, and Eastern buyers are on the market, paying very fair prices for hard times, and when money is extremely scarce everywhere. Hogs slaughtered 500 head to-day, which were bought at Lincoln, below Springfield, at about $3 50 gross, all round. The number packed here to date is some 20,000 head; 700 head were bought altogether, to-day, by an Eastern shipper, at a range of $3 85@$4 15 gross. Receipts in the last 24 hours by rail are 1,374. For the week 13,927 head. Provisions are not active, and packers ship mostly on account; the heaviest sale of the past week was one of 400 bbls. Mess Pork, on Friday, at $14 75 ℘ bbl., cash, and 100 bbls. Lard at 10c. ℘ ℔., both for shipment to New-York. Dressed Hogs come in freely, and the weather is unfavorable, causing a decline; 36,143 ℔s. were received by rail in last 24 hours, and only $5 ℘ 100 ℔s. can be had for them. The market is a shade better this morning. Some 500 hogs sold at $4 10@$4 15 ℘ cwt. Hogs are arriving rather slowly at present, but we expect them along in larger numbers if the weather remains settled for a few days. The market for cattle is very unsettled; there is a very small demand for cattle except at exceedingly low figures. Fat cattle generally meet with a ready sale, but for small cattle there is no demand at present.

Sales of 500 ordinary cattle from 2c.@2¼c.@2½c. Sales of a few extra from 3c.@3¼c. Left out 70 head. Sales of 6,000 hogs from $4@$4¼@$4 15; and about 1,900 shipped to different points East; none left over on the market. Total amount of hogs received 7,000.

HOGS SHIPPED.

Brown A. Hill	270	Brewin & Porter	308
James Dunlap	228	Vanbruns & Walters	659
W. J. Hutchinson	435	Total	1,900

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1857.

The Beef market was much better attended by buyers than for several weeks past, and sales were quite brisk, and stock of the best quality advanced about 25c. on the 100 ℔s. The supply at both yards amounted to about 1,300 head, nearly all of which were sold at from $8@$8 50, $9 50, and $10 25 ℘ 100 ℔s.

SHEEP—This market was very well supplied, though sales were not so brisk, and prices, except for the best quality, declined a shade. The offerings amounted to 5,500 head, most of which were sold at from $2 50@$4, according to quality.

HOGS—We have but little change to note in this market. The demand this week was not beyond the supply; 2,500 head were disposed of at from $7 50@$8 ℘ 100 ℔s.

COWS—The supply of Cows only amounted to 250 head, and good Milch Cows brought from $40@$70, and Dry Cows from $22@$35 each.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 4, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents; Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed at $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ We desire to repeat our standing notice that, under no circumstances, will anonymous communications receive any attention.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued To-Morrow Morning, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail Steamship *Northern Light*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

Price—In wrappers, ready for mailing, 6 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *America* arrived at Boston last night, and her mails will reach this City at 5 o'clock P. M. to-day.

It is now understood, in Washington, that the Administration, during the sitting of the Constitutional Convention in Kansas, had a secret agent engaged in advising its members, and through whom portions, if not the whole, of the schedule, as published, were dictated by the Executive. There is stated to be also, abundant evidence that, instead of signing their names to an engrossed copy of the Constitution, the members of the Convention placed their signatures to a blank sheet of parchment, which could be appended to any document at pleasure. Our dispatches from Washington this morning are somewhat contradictory.

A meeting was held at Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 21st ult., at which resolutions were adopted similar to those passed at the meeting at Lawrence, noticed yesterday. It is stated that a Vigilance Committee is now actually being formed throughout the Territory, to oppose any effort to carry into effect the result of the deliberations of the Constitutional Convention.

Astounding frauds have been brought to light during an investigation of the business of the Board of Health of Philadelphia, by the Finance Committee of the Common Council of that city. There has been going on for a long time a system of fraud, by which large amounts of the city money have been appropriated, one of the practices being the presentation of false bills, which would be passed by the Board, and a warrant, properly vouched, drawn on the treasury—the proceeds going into the pockets of members of the Board. A promulgation of the facts will soon be made.

The Brooklyn Fugitive Slave case was brought to a close yesterday, and resulted in the holding to bail of the following-named persons for conspiracy and kidnapping: JOHN JACKSON, JOHN COWEN, TIMOTHY K. MASON and THOMAS LAWLER, special policemen, and THOMAS MCNULTY, whose house was made a prison of. On the first charge the accused were held to bail in the sum of $1,500, and on the second $3,000. THOMAS DOBSON and SAMUEL AULD are the bondsmen. The fugitive is safe in Canada.

The Board of Councilmen, which could not form a quorum on the evening previous to election day, labored under the same inability on Thursday, although convened by special call of the President. A Committee on the glass ballot-box question was similarly incapacitated from attending to any business.

Judge NELSON has closed his labors here, in the United States Circuit Court, for the present, and goes to-day to Washington, to be in readiness for the opening of the Supreme Court. The Court was held yesterday by Judge INGERSOLL, before whom a Grand Jury was sworn in. The copyright case brought by Mr. HEINE, the principal artist of the Japan Expedition, against Messrs. D. APPLETON & Co., was again postponed, on account of the continued absence of Commodore PERRY.

In the Supreme Court yesterday Miss ANNIE B. SMITH, the young lady who has been detained for several years in the Sandford Hall Asylum, was discharged on consent of all parties.

The funeral services of the sculptor CRAWFORD will be held at St. John's Chapel to-morrow (Saturday) morning, at 12½ o'clock.

A meeting of importance and interest to the religious world was held in the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church, last evening, to receive Rev. Dr. KIRK, who has recently returned from Paris, where, under the auspices of the American and Foreign Christian Union, he has been laboring some time in the establishment of a chapel for the use of American citizens in the French capital. The meeting was very crowded, and the Doctor's statement was heard with much interest.

The American Geographical and Statistical Society held its annual meeting at the University last evening. A report of its proceedings during the past year was read by ARCHIBALD RUSSELL, Esq., and officers for the ensuing year were elected. Dr. HAWKS was reëlected President, and JOHN C. FREMONT chosen First Vice-President.

The General Produce Markets, yesterday, opened very heavily and irregularly for Breadstuffs,—which were quite freely offered, in part, at much reduced prices, low grades Western canal flour having deteriorated 25 cents per barrel. The demand subsequently improved,—induced by the reduction, and towards the close, the falling off in prices was only about 15 cents per barrel. Of the lots sold, shippers bought a fair proportion. Wheat, Corn, Oats and Rye were cheaper, and in slack request. The depression and languor in the Provision trade were unabated. A livelier inquiry prevailed for groceries at generally full, and in the case of sugars, rather firmer prices. Cotton was dull and unsettled. Freights were somewhat brisker, though no important change occurred in rates.

KANSAS MATTERS.—The notorious "JIM LANE," who turns up regularly in Kansas whenever there is any prospect of a fight, or any possibility of creating one, has been making a blood-and-thunder speech to the most ultra and reckless of the Free-State population. The whole performance is a tissue of the most extravagant vituperation; its main object is to excite the mob to hang the Lecompton Convention men, take forcible possession of the polls and inaugurate the reign of terror and of blood in the Territory. It reads more like the ravings of a monomaniac than the advice of a rational person.

In the course of his speech the General took occasion to intimate that Gen. WALKER agreed with him in the opinion that the Lecompton traitors should be made to feel the vengeance of the people, and that he had promised that the troops under his command should not be permitted to interfere to prevent it. We have the best authority, that of Gov. WALKER himself, for saying that this is exactly the *reverse* of the truth. In his public speeches and in his private conversations, Gov. WALKER uniformly and emphatically urged upon the opponents of the Lecompton Constitution that they would ruin their cause by interfering with the polls or by any violence whatever, and strongly advised a resort only to peaceful measures in the Convention—in the full confidence that Congress would reject the Constitution. These appeals were entirely successful at the time:—whether they would be equally so if Congress should evince a disposition to sanction the refusal to submit the Constitution to a popular vote is more doubtful.

The Kansas Question—Governor Walker and the Administration.

Our advices from Washington confirm the doubts we have uniformly expressed concerning the rumored indorsement, by President BUCHANAN, of the Lecompton Constitution and his determination to make its acceptance by Congress an Administration measure. It is now stated, and we believe upon good authority, that he will do nothing of the sort,—that he will in his Message merely rehearse the events that have taken place in Kansas since the advent of Governor WALKER, express his regret that the Constitution framed by the Convention was not submitted to the popular vote, with his opinion that the submission of the Slavery clause satisfies the *spirit* of the Nebraska bill, and with that leave Congress to take such action as it may see fit. Indeed, it is not easy to see how he can, in the present state of the question, do much more:—for the Constitution itself is not to be transmitted to Congress until after the popular election upon the Slavery clause, which is to be held on the 21st of December. Mr. BUCHANAN will probably deem it prudent to wait until he receives the document, before he makes its adoption without reference to the popular will a test of partisan fidelity to his Administration. *After* its receipt, accompanied by returns of the vote upon it, we suspect he will see still stronger reasons for not insisting upon such a test.

It is greatly to be regretted that Mr. BUCHANAN does not see that fidelity to the great principle of Popular Sovereignty requires him to take openly and boldly the ground that no Constitution framed for Kansas should be sanctioned by Congress without having been previously sanctioned by the People themselves. Upon the soundness of the principle there is no room for doubt. It has been sanctioned, adopted and proclaimed by the Democratic Party in every possible form and with the utmost possible emphasis. It is distinctly and unmistakably embodied in the Nebraska bill, was indorsed and reiterated in the Cincinnati platform, has been approved by State Conventions in every quarter of the Union, was reaffirmed by the President himself in his Inaugural Message and in his Silliman letter, and has been made the corner-stone of the Democratic Party by the solemn and uniform action of all its members, through its accustomed organs. To deny the principle is impossible, and to attempt to evade it is unworthy of a President who was elected upon it. Its reassertion, in all its length and breadth, in the forthcoming Message, would give renewed solidity and strength to the Democratic Party throughout the Union. It is strange how slowly public men learn the lesson that, in all emergencies, *courage* in adhering to principle is not only the highest, but the most popular, of the political virtues.

One thing is very certain:—if Mr. BUCHANAN, openly or secretly, attempts the defeat or evasion of this principle, in its application to the Kansas Constitution, he will be utterly and ignominiously routed by the Democratic Party of the Northern and Western States. There is absolutely no difference of opinion among them on the subject. Nor is there the slightest hesitation, on the part of leading organs of that party anywhere, in proclaiming the utter impossibility of bringing its members to acquiesce in any such proceeding. If Mr. BUCHANAN runs his bark, at the very outset of his voyage, upon so conspicuous and plainly marked a rock as this, his skill in political navigation will have been very greatly overrated.

Governor WALKER, we trust, will return with all possible despatch to his official post in Kansas. He has still the same instructions upon which he has acted hitherto. His action under them has commanded the full and unequivocal approbation of candid men of all parties, in Kansas and throughout the Union. He has pledged his own word, and that of the Administration, that the people of Kansas shall have a full and a fair vote upon their Constitution. He is not in any sense, or to any extent, responsible for the action of the Lecompton Convention, nor is he called upon to take any part, directly or indirectly, in the sham election for which that Convention has made arrangements. But he is responsible for the peace of the Territory, and his official career has given him an influence which will enable him to preserve it. He is still the Governor of Kansas Territory, and may continue in that office until Kansas is admitted as a State, unless removed by the President or rejected by the Senate. He has duties to perform, and pledges to redeem, in that capacity, which require his presence.

The imposition of the Constitution upon the people, through the forms of an Election, takes place on the 21st of December. With that he has nothing to do,—as the entire supervision of it devolves upon Gen. CALHOUN. But within a fortnight after that Election, the recently elected Territorial Legislature meets, and with that event Gov. WALKER has a good deal to do. He can send in a Message expressing fully his views of the Lecompton Constitution, and recommending such measures of remedy and redress as he may think proper. That Legislature is conceded by all parties fairly to represent the People of Kansas. Whatever action it may take will, therefore, have a far greater weight at Washington than the Lecompton Convention or any Election likely to be held under its directions.

We trust that Governor WALKER will find it convenient at once to return to Kansas and enter upon the performance of his duties in the same spirit which has already won for him the intelligent and hearty applause of the whole country. If he should be recalled by the President, or rejected by the Senate, or should receive a new code of instructions from the Executive Department, he can then and there take such action as the emergency may require. But he is needed in Kansas more than here.

BUTTERWORTH AND BULLION.—In these days of defaulting treasurers and absconding agents, it would be offering a premium to rascality to punish a public officer for being too careful of the funds intrusted to his keeping. Yet the partisans of Mayor WOOD are clamorous for the removal of Mr. BUTTERWORTH, the Superintendent of the Assay Office, for having stated that he would not employ any person whom he regarded as "unfit to handle bullion." For having been guilty of this atrocity, Mayor WOOD's partisans insist that Mr. BUTTERWORTH not only ought to be, but must be removed. But we can hardly believe that the prudence of Mr. BUTTERWORTH will be regarded as so very anti-democratic by the President as it is by Mayor WOOD. His error certainly lay on the safe side, and if Mr. BUCHANAN should think that the public bullion is too safe in the hands of Mr. BUTTERWORTH, he will probably remove him and put some less cautious person in his place.

English and American Elections.

We think the election on Tuesday offered, in the order by which it was characterized, a spectacle of which not Americans only, but the friends of popular government throughout the world, may justly be proud. Whether the favorable contrast it presented to proceedings of a similar character in England, the only other country in which freedom of election is known, was due to the inherent virtues of universal suffrage, or the efficiency of the police, we do not feel called upon to decide; but that the contrast was in our favor, no one familiar with British electioneering can deny.

In attempting to preserve order at our polls, and in our political meetings, we have to contend with two disadvantages which our cousins in Great Britain have not to face. In England the existence of a property qualification not only restricts the gross number of voters in any given district, but secures among them a fair average of intelligence and order. A ten-pound householder is, all other things being equal, not likely to enlist as a "fighting man," and pass his morning on election day in upsetting booths, or intimidating voters; and those who are not ten-pound householders are in no way interested in the result. Secondly, the *prestige* of law in England is strengthened by the *prestige* of *caste*. The "roughs" are overawed by distinction of rank, and retreat before the police, not less as the representatives of Government than as the paid servants of the upper classes. Elections and party movements of all kinds are looked on by them as the affairs of their betters, in which they have no sort of concern. To call himself Whig or Tory, Conservative or Radical, is a piece of presumption of which no laborer would be guilty, and if he were guilty of it, he would only be laughed at for his pains.

It would be hard to imagine a combination of conditions at all compatible with freedom of choice, better calculated to secure order and regularity, and to guard against all turbulence or violence than these. The electors are a chosen class, in the majority of instances sober in demeanor, and obedient to law both from interest and conviction, and the peace is preserved by the strongest Police in the world—the strongest because no Police is so thoroughly supported by the weight of public opinion.

In spite of all this, no one can have ever "assisted," as the French say, at English elections, without being shocked by the riot and disorder by which they are characterized. At a large mass meeting called by one party in anticipation of a contest, it is, in the majority of cases, all but impossible for the orators to obtain a hearing. Cases often occur in which they are pelted from the platform; oftener still, in which their voices are drowned by groans, whistling and cat-calls. The spirit of fair play, by which the English are so emphatically characterized, on the race-course and in the prize-ring, seems to desert them before the hustings. We feel pretty confident that a candidate is surer of a hearing from a hostile crowd of "boys" in Tammany Hall than from an assemblage of hostile English freeholders. We say nothing of the desperate exertions made on election day to influence the result by foul means—the bribery, the cajolery, the tricks, frauds and deceit, by which each side seeks to swell the polls. These are arts which, owing to our party organizations, and the lower personal character of our professional politicians, have been brought even to greater perfection here than on the other side of the water. That which in England is done by spasmodic efforts of untrained guerrillas, is here done by bands of disciplined troops. But in outward show of order, of respect for law, and in regularity of procedure, the proceedings on Tuesday were such as no city in Europe could boast. Of the 85,000 who voted, some thirty thousand were men to whom the franchise is a new and unfamiliar privilege, and who are totally unskilled in politics, in the proper sense of the word. Eighty-five thousand voters, as strongly excited as ours were, stimulated by appeals of all sorts, and by every variety of passion and of conviction, and made up of such heterogeneous materials, would in London have placed the Guards under arms, and brought out at every corner masses of the best trained police in Europe, and in spite of every precaution there would have been many broken heads and a great deal of disorder. To whatever cause the profound calm we enjoyed during the Election is to be ascribed, we may fairly challenge the world to equal it.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM OUR PROVINCIAL NEIGHBORS.—We have never before had such touching proofs of the lively interest which our provincial neighbors take in the affairs of this metropolis, as since the defeat of Mayor WOOD. Our cotemporaries on all sides are perfectly jubilant over the result of the election, and some of them devote long leaders to the subject, evincing a most intimate acquaintance with our municipal affairs and our prominent men. Some of our cotemporaries appear to regard the election as a national rather than a local triumph. The Philadelphia *Bulletin*, for example, says:

> "As New-York is regarded as the representative City of the United States, and the people of the Union are, in a certain sense, held accountable for her doings, the whole country may well rejoice at the defeat of WOOD, and we hope that Mr. TIEMANN, in the responsible post he has been called to, may fully meet the expectation of his most ardent friends."

Our new Mayor is thus placed in a position of double responsibility; he is not only expected to perform the executive functions of his office with ability, but he is called upon to sustain the credit of the whole people as their representative man. This is rather more than he bargained for, but we have no doubt he will be found fully equal to all the exigencies of his position.

The Boston *Courier* takes a rather different view of the subject, and regards New-York as the metropolis of vice as well as of commerce, and is not very hopeful of any great good resulting from the change in our municipal affairs. But the majority of our cotemporaries have a very lively sense of the great change that we have undergone, or are about to undergo, and evince a generous feeling of pride in the prosperity and greatness of New-York.

The Chinese Question.

As the tide of trouble begins to subside in India it rises afresh in China, and the British Plenipotentiary, Lord ELGIN, leaves a dawning of peace behind him at Calcutta, to find at Canton an atmosphere more lurid than ever with the threatenings of war. Whatever may have been the nature of the instructions with which Mr. REED was dispatched from this country, everything now indicates that the interests of American commerce in China must be protected, if they are to be preserved at all, with the armed hand. The most recent intelligence from the East fully bears out the convictions which we long since expressed that the Chinese Government is not only entirely indisposed to make any new concessions to foreign commerce, but quite determined to avail itself of every possible resource of intrigue and diplomacy for the purpose of retracting the concessions already made. The apparent want of unanimity in the counsels of the various foreign powers now knocking at the gates of the Empire will unquestionably be used by the celestial monarch and his counselors, as a means to this dearest end of Chinese policy—and unless a speedy change shall come over the attitude of the various Envoys and Commanders who represent Europe and America in the Chinese seas, it will be necessary for our merchants to prepare themselves for an indefinite prolongation of the present uncertain and feverish condition of the trade with China.

The four leading powers of Christendom now confronted with the "Son of Heaven," are France, England, Russia and the United States. Lord ELGIN for Great Britain, Baron GROS for France, Count PUTIATIN for Russia, and Mr. REED for America, are now upon the scene of action. The first named of these Ministers occupies a semi-hostile position. War has been commenced, though not formally declared between his Sovereign and the Court of Pekin, and, after being fairly engaged in a series of successful assaults upon the outposts of Canton, was suspended, partly in consequence of the disturbances in India, which detained a large portion of the expeditionary force on its way from England to China, and partly in consequence of the entirely unexpected refusal of the French Admiral to act decisively without the orders of the diplomatic agent of NAPOLEON III., who had not yet reached his post. This interruption in the aggressive operations of the British, of which the causes were perfectly well known to the Chinese Commissioners at Canton, has of course still further complicated the chances of a pacific settlement of the questions at issue between himself and Lord ELGIN, while it has deprived our own Minister, Mr. REED, of the opportunity of making his influence felt with immediate efficacy. In the meanwhile, as it now appears, certain American merchants, resident in China, and naturally concerned for the revival of actual commerce, availed themselves of the momentary *interregnum* to make overtures to Commissioner YEH for the *purchase* of the privilege of continuing their intercourse with Canton. These overtures would seem to have been accepted by YEH, but were rendered futile by the interference of the English Admiral and the renewal of the blockade of the Canton River. These transactions, we may be sure, have been so reported at Pekin as to strengthen the Imperial conviction that it is practicable to deal separately with the separate interests of the foreign powers, and so to overthrow in detail the coincident claims of each.

Just a fortnight before the return of Lord ELGIN to Hong Kong, the Russian Envoy, Count PUTIATIN, reached Shanghae, and after dispatching to Pekin an announcement of his arrival, followed in the same direction to seek an interview with the Emperor. It has been stated in Europe that Count PUTIATIN is charged with the mission of convincing the Court of China, in a friendly way, that it is necessary to arrange matters on an amicable basis with all the Christian Powers, and that the relations of Russia with China are such as to afford reasonable ground for anticipating a successful issue to this attempt. But when we consider the character of Chinese diplomacy and the constitution of the Chinese mind, it may well be regarded as doubtful whether such representations, *even if they shall be really made*, are likely to outweigh the apparent temptations to a perseverance in the traditional Chinese policy now held out by the aspect of affairs at Canton, and it is our own belief that the mission of Count PUTIATIN will rather be found to have inflamed than allayed the hostile disposition towards all foreigners of the Imperial Cabinet. We anticipate, therefore, a sharper necessity than has ever yet existed for a combined demonstration of the Maritime States of the West in assertion of the rights already conceded to them, and in support of that policy of commercial extension which we have of late years been avowedly pursuing in China. Should such a demonstration be made by France and England alone, the United States will be virtually excluded from their fair participation in its results; and any present delay in the vindication of our relative rank as a commercial State, by such appeals as become our national dignity and character, will surely entail upon us isolated and superfluous difficulties in the future.

We cannot doubt that this matter will receive at Washington the attention which is due to its importance and to the pressing nature of the emergency.

ABOUT FOOLS.—We find in one of our exchanges the following classification of a portion of our population:

> "A dry sort of genius once undertook to name and classify the different sorts of fools in this world as follows: First, the ordinary fool; Second, the fool who is one and don't know it; Third, the fool who is not satisfied with being a fool in reality, but undertakes, in addition, to play the fool."

We would suggest to the Academy of Medicine the propriety of an investigation to determine whether Dr. JOHN G. ADAMS belongs to either of these categories, and if so, which. It is not a matter of much consequence, but we suspect it will take but little time to decide it. The Committee on Ethics would probably be able to report upon it at very short notice

Tuckerman, the Mail Robber.

The Boston *Daily Advertiser* is considerably puzzled to reconcile the early good conduct of TUCKERMAN, who has been arrested for robbing the mail in New-Haven, with his villainies in swindling the Eastern Railroad Company, and his last atrocious conduct, for which he is now under arrest. The *Advertiser* assumes that TUCKERMAN must have lived a correct life, or he could never have gained the confidence of the Company that first employed him in so responsible a post as that of Treasurer. But we presume that those who had opportunities for knowing his early career were not disappointed at the revelation of his crimes. A man's nature cannot so suddenly change, that, by mere exposure to temptation he falls at once, and becomes a base and vulgar thief. The temptation before which this miserable man first fell was a very common one. He was the Treasurer of a great corporation, with a salary sufficient to satisfy all his reasonable wants; but he had hardly been installed into his office before he committed a series of deliberate peculations, and appropriated his thefts to gratify a mean ambition. Having been detected in his rascalities, he confessed his misdeeds, and, while at liberty, coolly and deliberately planned and executed a series of the basest villainies which a man in civilized society can commit.

His manner of robbing the mails was so much like that adopted by the miscreants who committed the great bullion robbery on the Brighton Railroad in England, a few years since, that we think he must have formed his plans after reading the account of that transaction, which was published in our papers. The man not only fell before the first temptation, but he seized upon the first opportunity that was offered to rob, and after having been detected in his first great crime, he deliberately plans and executes another more base than the first. His father died absolutely of a broken heart soon after his son's shame became known, and with this terrible fact in his mind he plunged deeper and deeper into vice. He might have committed almost any other kind of a robbery and have reconciled the deed to his conscience on the score of his necessities; but as an intelligent and educated man of business, he knew the enormity of his guilt and the incalculable harm he must inflict upon others by destroying the letters whose contents he purloined. He knew very well when he was destroying the letters he had stolen, that he was causing all manner of griefs, of disappointments, of confusion in business, of estrangement of friendships, that he was depriving mothers and wives of the consolation of anxiously anticipated letters, and inflicting irreparable damage. Yet he remorsely did all those things for the paltry gains which he was not absolutely in need of.

The man must be, and must always have been, a remorseless and heartless thief. Yet the *Daily Advertiser* thinks his last act must have been "the last of a series which had its commencement in some great temptations acting upon a character weak, perhaps, but not bad." But this is pernicious sentiment to utter over such a base miscreant. A man who had even a spark of manly honesty in his breast could never have fallen to such baseness, or committed such atrocities.

Insecure Buildings.

The wreck of a ship at sea, though occasioned by the imperfect construction of the hull, or the bad management of the commander, may always be attributed to the fury of the elements, or to a dispensation of Providence. It is always difficult in such cases to put the blame where it justly belongs; but, in the case of a wreck on shore, of the fall of a building of any kind, a church, a dwelling, a theatre, or a warehouse, there can be no doubt or question whatever as to the cause and where the blame should lie, and who should be punished. There is hardly any need of any other inquisition in such cases than to ascertain the name of the architect or the builder. He alone is the responsible person, and, though others may be implicated in the blame, on his shoulders alone should the penalty rest.

There is no excuse, nor mitigation to be offered in such a case; negligence and ignorance are as much entitled to punishment as willful wickedness. The erection of a building is not an accidental affair; there must be forethought, calculation, and design in it. Before it is commenced the builder knows precisely what is required of him; he knows the uses to which it is to be applied; he knows the strength of the combined materials of which it is to be formed, the weight they will bear, and the space they will occupy. There are no uncertainties about the matter; it is all an affair of scientific calculation; the eternal and stable laws of nature are his guide, and the experience of centuries furnish sure rules by which to operate. There is no kind of mechanical work which permits of so few mistakes as that of building. There is the solid earth for a foundation, and the most durable of materials to rear upon it. Accordingly, we rarely hear of an accident from a falling building. There are at least a thousand wrecks on the sea to one on land. Yet our buildings are put up with reckless haste, and apparently with little scientific knowledge on the part of the builders. There is knowledge enough, however, among our fast mechanics, to prevent them from committing any serious mistakes of construction, and it is very rare that a house is so imperfect as not to answer the purposes for which it was built.

There have been a few very remarkable exceptions, however, where the most serious consequences have resulted from a disregard, or ignorance of established principles in building. The fall of a large granite banking house in Wall-street, a few years ago, just after its completion, and the very day after a committee of architects had published a card certifying to its perfect safety, was one of the most notable. Another remarkable case was that of a large stone church in Brooklyn, the walls of which began to give way from the pressure of the roof as soon as it was completed. In these there was nothing to be offered by way of excuse but the ignorance of the architects, who happened, in both cases, to be eminent men in their art. The penalties ought to be very severe, and inflexibly inflicted in all accidents occasioned by the imperfect construction of a building. Thousands of lives might be sacrificed by even a trifling error in the construction of a public building, yet so seldom do such accidents happen, that multitudes crowd themselves into a newly constructed theatre, church, or assembly room, without giving a thought to the possibility of an accident from any such cause. Our warehouses, too, are filled with heavy merchandise, yet there has been but one serious accident in this City from imperfect construction of a building of this kind; that one was the fall of a large new and costly warehouse on the corner of Fulton and Cliff streets, some twenty years since, by which several lives were lost.

On Wednesday night last there was another of these unusual calamities, in the tumble of an extensive malting house in Bethune-street, by which much damage was done, and several lives sacrificed. We have not yet any decision from the Coroner's Jury in this case, but none is needed to enable the public to form a judgment as to the culpable party. The building which fell was a large and costly one; it was built expressly for the purpose for which it was used, and it had been but recently finished. At the first trial it proved defective, and a tumble was the inevitable result. A large amount of property was destroyed, and several valuable lives were sacrificed, by the incompetency of the builder. It is said the proprietor of the building employed no professional architect to superintend the structure, but was his own architect. If this be the case, it will make the Coroner's duty a very plain one.

A VERY LIGHT VOTE.—Among the officers voted for at the November election was a Judge to fill the vacancy created by the death of Judge OAKLEY. As the vacancy exists only until January, the competition for the place was not very sharp. The official returns show that the only votes cast were ROBERT FINN, 92; ISAAC L. TAYLOR, 84; E. A. STANSBURY, 14; Scattering, 67. Judge FINN, having the largest number of votes cast, took his seat yesterday at Chambers, but we believe was not recognized by the Court. This is probably the smallest vote that ever elected anybody in this City.

Academy of Music.

MEYERBEER's opera of "Robert le Diable" will be given to-night for the third time.

OPERA IN HAVANA.

MARETZEK and his company have commenced operations in Havana. The house was crowded from pit to dome, and the enthusiasm was unbounded. The opera selected for the occasion was "Lucrezia Borgia," Madame GAZZANIGA playing her principal *rôle*. Her success appears to have been enormous. From a long panegyric in the *Gaceta de la Habana* we translate the following:

> "We say, without hesitation, that we were in every way satisfied with the *rôle* played by Señora GAZZANIGA. From the commencement to the end, she was thoroughly the *Lucrezia*, animated with all the vehement passions that the author of the *libretto* has given to her. Tender in her duet of the first act, reserved and energetic in that of the second, and terrible in the third, she invariably showed herself impassioned and expressive. In fine, we may cite the second and third scenes of the second act, in which there are moments of so much happiness as sufficient to elevate her to a position among the most eminent of living artists, if not to place her efforts above anything yet achieved. She was repeatedly called out and applauded. As to the other singers, they are known to our readers. Señorita PHILLIPS was in good health, and neither the richness nor sympathy of her voice have lost aught of their freshness. Signor BRIGNOLI seemed to us a little out of sorts, and was under a restraint in the duet of the first act and in the trio of the second. Signor AMODIO, notwithstanding a slight indisposition, took occasion to exhibit anew his fine voice and fine acting. Altogether the large body of singers, well supported by the orchestra, conducted by the intelligent MARETZEK, completely fulfilled their duty. We do not remember ever to have heard the finale to the first act sung so well in Havana. We may, therefore, congratulate our lovers of music on the excellent Company arrived among them, and give thanks to MARETZEK for the manner in which he has contributed to their amusement."

NEGRO MINSTRELS SUDDENLY BLANCHED.—The visitors at Christy's Minstrel Hall on Wednesday night were entertained with fragments of a play that was not down in the bill. Judging from the voices that were heard by all in front of the curtain, GEORGE CHRISTY and Mr. BOWERS behind the scenes were mutually giving each other a very satisfactory pummeling. Between two scenes an intermission which should have been but for a moment, held on for several minutes, the music meanwhile playing and all but the two principal actors standing on the stage awkwardly waiting. When the two delinquents did appear they came with faces preternaturally white, for the occasion, since they had been black as burned cork could make them until then. The farce on the stage was cut short, and the curtain fell, when instantly the noise of a great combat was renewed in the rear; but no policemen were called in nor any arrests made.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday at the Merchants' Bank, PELATIAH PERIT, Esq., in the Chair. There were but few present. On motion ANSON G. PHELPS, Esq., was chosen a member of the Committee of Arbitration.

Mr. CALEB BARSTOW moved that a Committee of Three be appointed to draft a memorial to the next Legislature for the repeal of the Usury Laws. Adopted. Messrs. BARSTOW, W. GRIFFITHS and T. S. LITTLEJOHN were appointed said Committee.

RUSSEL STURGIS, Esq., presented a memorial from Captain GRIFFITHS, in reference to the imperfections in the Codes of Signals now in use between steamers at sea.

Messrs. FRENCH, MORGAN and STURGIS were appointed a Committee to confer and report upon the subject.

In reference to the liability of Government for loss by theft or otherwise, of goods stored in the United States Bonded Warehouses, ANSON G. PHELPS reported that he had examined the law, and ascertained that, by an act of Congress, the risk rested wholly with the owner. The propriety of appointing a Committee to memorialize Congress on the subject was mooted, but was finally laid over until the next regular meeting. Adjourned.

GAME AT CHESS.—The interest of American Chess Amateurs since the closing of the Grand Congress of American players has been kept up by the challenge of Mr. PAUL MORPHY of New-Orleans—the winner of the first prize at that trial—to any member of the New-York Club, at the odds of "Pawn and Move." Mr. MORPHY's *cartel*, having been ignored by the *playing* members of the Club, was accepted by Mr. CHARLES S. STANLEY, who for so many years held the sceptre of cis-Atlantic chess-playing. The terms of the match in course of play between these gentlemen are: The first winner of seven games to be declared the conqueror. Play to be conducted alternately at the Chess Club in Twelfth-street, and at Bryan's Gallery in Broadway, where as we are given to understand, the state of the odds up to last evening, were as follows: Drawn, 1; MORPHY, 3; STANLEY, *nil*.

THE CASUALTY IN WEST-STREET.—Laborers were employed yesterday in removing the barley, the weight of which crushed down the building corner of West and Bethune streets on Wednesday. The only person known to have been killed by the fall of the building was JOHN KELLY, but it is now ascertained that another man named MICHAEL MAHON, a laborer in the place, is also missing, and it is feared he may be buried beneath the ruins. An Inquest will be held at the place by Coroner GAMBLE, and a close investigation will be made into the cause of the fall. Several builders are upon the Jury. The insecure and weak manner in which the building was constructed is supposed to be the cause of the disaster. The body of KELLY has been removed to his late residence. The inquest will be held at the Ninth Ward Station-house, and will be opened at 11 o'clock this forenoon.

☞ The Mariner's Family Industrial Society is holding a Fair for the benefit of Seamen's Families, at the Athenæum, beginning yesterday and continuing through to-day. This most praiseworthy charity is sustained chiefly by a number of benevolent ladies of Brooklyn and New-York. They publish a neat and well edited little paper, devoted to their objects, entitled the *Sea Bird*.

Tuckerman, the Mail Robber.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, Dec. 3, 1857.

To-day, by favor of the officials, I was permitted to see TUCKERMAN. He was brought from his cell to the Jailor's office, (a business-looking apartment, with a handsome parlor on one side, and an unpleasant view of ugly gratings and iron doors on the other,) where he was accommodated with a chair behind the counter, and entered into conversation with Mr. HOLBROOK, the mail-agent, who accomplished his arrest, and Mr. SHIPMAN, the courteous and efficient District-Attorney of Connecticut, who conducts the prosecution on behalf of the Federal Government. TUCKERMAN's appearance is the last in the world to excite suspicion. The contour of his face forcibly reminded me of WENDELL PHILLIPS, though he is somewhat coarser-visaged. He has the same fair complexion, however, the same sandy hair, the same softened expression of feature, and appears to be about the same age. The face, below the eyes, is long—disproportionately long, indeed, when compared with the height of the forehead. But the impression it made on me was much less one of roguery than of weak-mindedness. That, however, may be accounted for by the circumstances under which the interview occurred. He is tall, I should judge, for I did not see him on his feet, and rather slender. His hair was closely cut, and his beard of several days' growth. He was nervous, dejected and tearful. One could hardly imagine a creature more haggard and careworn. I asked him about a missing two-thousand-dollar note, drawn on a New-York Bank by a Boston firm, and forwarded by mail on Sunday night week, but he vehemently denied all knowledge of it. "I declare, gentlemen," said he, with a nervous tremor, "I know nothing about it," and he wiped the gathering tears from his eyes. He never spoke save when addressed, and as (contrary to custom, perhaps) I did not at all feel warranted in overwhelming him with a series of questions as to the amount, the motive and the manner of his crimes, our conversation was both constrained and brief. I asked him whether his family had visited him lately. He replied in the affirmative, and wept again. I was glad to leave him. His guilt is beyond doubt, and his conviction almost equally certain. What a moral his career affords! K.

The Boston *Traveller*, of yesterday, has the following:

A short time since, a boy who worked for Mr. TUCKERMAN, as office boy, in New-York, came into the office, and saw Mr. T. at work with a bag. He (Mr. T.) took the bag, and emptied its contents on the floor, when the boy remarked "You have got a large mail, Mr. Tuckerman," to which he replied "Yes." The boy then saw him open the letters, read them, and throw them open into the fire. He next cut the bag in pieces, and burnt that also. The boy thought nothing of the affair until he saw the account of the arrest of Tuckerman for robbing the mails, when he immediately came forward and informed the Superintendent of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

There appears to be but little doubt of TUCKERMAN's guilt. It is stated that letters were found upon his person on Sunday night, and that other articles have since been found at his room in the Florence Hotel, New-York, which were undoubtedly taken from the mail-bags. It is also said that TUCKERMAN's operations as a mail robber can be traced to the 24th of October last. Several Philadelphia bags have from time to time been missed, also a mail from Boston to New-York; and several bags containing mails to go by a foreign steamer from Boston. TUCKERMAN has been on the trains when these robberies have been committed, and was on board the Sunday night train of Nov. [illegible], when the mail from Boston to New-York very mysteriously disappeared.

The conductors on the line of the road to New-York have often seen TUCKERMAN on the cars, but were greatly deceived in the man. They first supposed that he was ashamed to travel in the passenger cars, on account of his recent transactions as Treasurer of the Eastern Railroad, and for this reason sought the baggage car, for the purpose of secluding himself. Of late, however, the conductors thinking his actions very suspicious, kept a pretty good watch over his movements. One conductor, a short time since, went into the baggage car, where he found TUCKERMAN. Presently he (TUCKERMAN) clapped his hands on the trunk, which he carried with him, and, in less time than it has taken to write this, took therefrom a small package and put it in his coat pocket, and shut the trunk. This same conductor frequently saw TUCKERMAN in the mail-car, and on one or two occasions caught him looking over some express packages.

Mr. HOLBROOK, the Mail Agent, Superintendent Hero, and other detective officers, are now very busy in collecting evidence. Mr. HOLBROOK has, undoubtedly, already in his possession a most important chain of evidence against TUCKERMAN.

Dr. Mackay's First Lecture on the Songs of Great Britain.

Dr. CHARLES MACKAY, the popular English Song-writer, delivered his first lecture in this City last night at Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway. The lecture was initiatory to a course of lectures on the Song and Ballad Poetry of England, Scotland and Ireland. A numerous and highly respectable audience assembled to hear him, among whom we noticed several of our prominent citizens.

The President, RICHARD BURLEW, Esq., having introduced him to the meeting, Dr. MACKAY commenced his lecture.

His subject, he said, was Poetry and Song. He attached more importance to song than many might consider really belonged to it. Just as the shoemaker said there was nothing like leather, so he, who had made song the business of his life, was there to exalt it.

What was poetry? As well ask what was truth, or what was virtue? We could all feel the answer without being able to express it, and opinions would differ as to the answer if it could be stated. In the beauty and sublimity of natural scenery, some preferred mountains, rocks and thundering waterfalls; others the plain and the corn-fields; while to others nothing was sublimer than the forest. It was the same with works of art. Among painters RAPHAEL and TITIAN had their worshipers—so had the Dutch school, and the works of WILKIE, and those of the Pre-Raphaelites. The Greeks, Romans, Chinese, Europeans, all differed in their notions of beauty.

A similar diversity met us when we would define poetry and song. PLATO declared that poetry came nearer to truth than history itself. It infused life into history, and revivified the dry bones of tradition. One of the ancient writers called poetry "the shadow of a lie;" but true poetry contained the highest truth, even when mixed with fiction. Nor was poetry always confined to metre. The prose of the best writers of a certain class was full of poetry. The *Ossian* of MACPHERSON, for instance, the works of STERNE, *Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress*, the Essays of EMERSON, *Carlyle's French Revolution*, WASHINGTON IRVING's *Sketch-Book*—in Scripture, Ruth, Job, Ezekiel, Jeremiah. But true poetry was almost as difficult to find as the philosopher's stone, or perpetual motion. THOMAS HOOD said there were three classes of authors, writers of prose, verse and *worse*. DOUGLAS JERROLD said there were only two kinds, writers of prose, and writers of *worse*. These were humorous definitions, but the great poet, whether he writes plays like SHAKESPEARE, allegories like SPENSER, epic poems like MILTON, sonnets like WORDSWORTH, or songs like BURNS, is the greatest boon that God can bestow on a nation, worth all the statesmen and diplomatists that the world has ever seen. When we find a man who does not understand poetry, we may put him down as either deficient in intellect or education. If he says he understands it, but does not care for it, he is engrossed in business and money-making. But if he understands poetry and does not like it, put him down as a hard, unfeeling man. Let the ladies beware of him. He may be very kind before marriage, but he will be a tyrant after.

To the mass of mankind poetry, so called, was too lofty and remote, but a song came to them in the field, in daily labor, at the fireside, like the voice of a friend. It diminished grief, and exalted their joy. Songs were flowers on the wayside of life which the humblest might wear on their breast, and be adorned therewith as well as the proudest—as free to the lowest peasant as to the Queen upon her throne. The song was the most ancient literature. The Jews, the Scandinavians, had their songs long before the era of the Troubadours and Minnesingers. Song was so ancient that it might be called the twin sister of history. In the very ancient times, the poet and musician were the same person. Miriam and David accompanied their own songs to their own music. HOMER, PINDAR, SAPPHO, ANACREON, composed their own music. The Minnesingers of Germany, the Troubadours of Provence, and the earliest bards of Britain did the same. In modern times the poet has been sundered from the musician, and song has suffered in consequence. The poets, not being musicians, have written songs which cannot by any means be sung.

It had often been said that it was very easy to make a song. Let those who thought so just try, and they would find out that it was more difficult than they imagined. There was an old proverb about selling a thing of small value for "an old song." But what would an old song really be worth? Let the Anglo-Saxon race, in England or America, speaks the English language, who sings "God save the Queen" or "Hail, Columbia," and does not despise "Yankee Doodle," say what song is. Take BURNS' "A Man's a Man for a' that," and ask what a song is worth. Whatever form of Government we may live under—Monarchical or Republic—the highest rank to be given to a man is the title of gentleman. A man may be a Lord, or a Duke, or a Prince, without being a gentleman. (GEORGE IV. said, though he little understood it, that it was better to be a gentleman than a king. And where did he get the principle? From the people. And where did the people get it? From their poets. SHAKESPEARE, characterizing the virtues of *Hotspur*, had told it to them. POPE had taught it to them, when he said that an honest man was the noblest work of God, and BURNS had taught it, when he sang that noble lyric, "Is there for honest poverty, that hangs his head and a' that?" If you would calculate the value of an old song that becomes the maxim of your lives, just calculate, if you can, the value of sunlight, by the price of candles or gas.

Dr. MACKAY in this connection instanced several songs which had been more potent in the world's history than weapons,—"Lillibullero" for instance, and "Sir John Trelawney"—"God Save the Queen," and the "Marseillaise." Even the naval songs of DIBDIN had done much towards maintaining the maritime supremacy of Britain. He paid a high and just tribute to the genius of BERANGER, and concluded by reading an original poem.

☞ An investigation into the numbers and condition of the destitute workingmen, has convinced those who have made it that there never was a time in the history of the City when their welfare was more deeply imperiled by crime and depravity than it will be this Winter, if charitable and thoughtful persons do not interpose to rescue the destitute from their extremity of exposure; and that never before, in any period of distress, were there such ample means at hand for averting its most deplorable results. With the hope of suggesting some practical relief, a meeting of a few citizens is to be held at room No. 7, Clinton Hall, this evening. It is called by such persons as J. W. EDMONDS, PETER COOPER, Rev. JOEL PARKER, and ELIZA W. FARNHAM.

MORE TICKET SWINDLING.—Three German immigrants, named CHRISTIAN MULLER, WILHELM MULLER and CARL HENCKE, appeared on Thursday afternoon before Justice DAVISON, and preferred charges of fraud against one J. C. SCHETTE, whom they allege sold them tickets for passage to Cincinnati, Ohio, *via* Erie Railroad, which tickets are charged to be bogus and of no use. MULLER states that he paid $15 for his ticket, and HENCKE paid $30 for tickets for himself, wife and two children. SCHETTE's office is in Battery-place, and a warrant being issued for his arrest, he was taken into custody and brought before Justice DAVISON, who held him to await examination. He has frequently been arrested on similar charges.

DEATH FROM DISEASE OF THE HEART.—A resident of Baltimore, Major MATTHEW WHEELER by name, was found dead in bed, at the public-house, No. 77 Cortlandt-street, yesterday morning. Mr. WHEELER usually put up at this place on visiting the City. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on the body, and a verdict of "Death from disease of the heart" was rendered. Diseased was 56 years of age, and a native of Maryland. His remains were deposited in a receiving vault, to await the arrival of his friends, who will remove them to Maryland.

SHOOTING IN THE FIRST WARD.—At a late hour Wednesday evening JAMES LEONARD, residing at No. 16 Greenwich-street, was shot by WM. BURNS, Ex-Lieut. of the First Ward Police. An exciting talk concerning the late election induced it. BURNS drew his revolver and shot at LEONARD three times, one of the shots hitting him in the right thigh, inflicting a severe flesh wound, another glancing the top of his head, producing a scalp wound, and the third going through the coat on the left side. BURNS says that he did it in self-defence. The wounded man was taken to the Hospital.

NEW-YORK ARTISTS.—The correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* writes:

"HUNTINGTON is at work in London, on his large picture of 'American Men of Science.'

Near by HUNTINGTON's lodgings at Kensington, CROPSEY has a small house, and his studio is often visited by RUSKIN, who at first could scarcely believe the brilliant combinations in this artist's autumnal sketches were other than the exaggerations of 'Young America;' but having proved CROPSEY's rare fidelity, by watching his English landscapes, he now believes fully in the radiant truth of his trans-Atlantic studies. DARLEY is domiciled with his sisters on the Delaware, and hard at work making the most accurate, spirited and finished illustrations for the new and elegant edition of Cooper's novels—to be issued in the Spring by STRINGER & TOWNSEND. WILLIAM M. HUNT, whose 'French Flower Girl' was the gem of last year's exhibition here, has gone to Fayal for the Winter."

SILVERWARE STOLEN—ARREST.—The dwelling of Mr. JOSEPH W. HOWARD, No. 97 West Forty-second-street, was entered on Wednesday night by burglars and robbed of cake-baskets, fish knives and other silverware to the value of about $200. Two private watchmen named MCGUIGAN and LEGGETT detected the burglars in a vacant lot near the house and arrested one of them with the stolen property in his possession—the other escaped. The prisoner gave his name as EDWARD CLINTON, 17 years of age, and was committed by Justice DAVISON for trial.

THE ST. MARY'S.—The Navy Department received advices from the Commander of the United States sloop-of-war, at Honolulu, by the Pacific-side mail. He reports that he caused a survey to be made of Baker and Jarvis's Islands, and found no guano on them whatever.

THE MCKEESPORT TRAGEDY—ANOTHER MYSTERY CLEARED UP.—The Pittsburg *Journal*, of Wednesday, says: "The confession of HENRY FIFE and CHARLOTTE JONES of their complicity in the Wilson murder, solves many mysteries connected with that fearful crime, and among them it discloses where the money stolen from the aged couple was hidden. This much we are permitted to state: FIFE says that after killing their victims, he and CHARLOTTE JONES returned to McKeesport, crossing the Youghiogheny River in a skiff. They first went to WOLFF's tavern, but did not stay long. FIFE accompanied CHARLOTTE to ALEXANDER's tavern, where he left her. He then made his way to the bank of the "Yough," and throwing one leg over the bluff, which was about 13 feet high and very steep, he made a pretty deep hole with his boot. He then got down, and digging out a little more of the soil with his hands, he took the two bags of specie out of his pockets, and buried them in the hole, intending to return in a couple of hours.

The roll of notes he still held. These he carried to WOLFF's tavern. It was breaking day. An hour or two after he went into the stable for the purpose of hiding them, but first hurriedly glanced over the amount, judging to be between $40 and $50, took from it a $5 bill, and, walking into one of the stalls, climbed up on the manger, placed his head against one of the loose boards of the hay mow floor, raised it by a great effort, the weight of the hay being considerable, and laying the roll of notes on the joist, let down the board, firmly securing the money.

As FIFE was going out of the stable, he met STEWART in the yard—they spoke a few friendly words. FIFE then handed the five-dollar note to STEWART—said he had just found it rolled up in the corner of his pocket, and asked him to go and see if it was good. STEWART did so, and this was the note he was seen to have when looking into the Detector. He returned, and informed FIFE that it was a counterfeit. FIFE twirled the note up in his fingers, he says, and threw it from him.

Anxious to test these statements of the murderer, and to recover the ill-gotten booty if possible, Jailor PHILLIPS, with two or three others, started for McKeesport on Tuesday morning. As soon as they arrived there, the inhabitants began to suspect the jailor's errand, and when it became generally known that he was in search of the money, eager crowds followed him, and the murder was the only topic of conversation in the town. The exploring party succeeded by a little stratagem in calling attention from Wolff's tavern, and then effected an entrance by a back way into the house and stable. Mr. PHILLIPS did not rightly understand from the description FIFE had given him, which stall it was over which the money had been put, and tried two or three without any result. Those inside now became doubting in their faith, and had given utterance to several remarks about being "sold," when Mr. PHILLIPS lifted up the right board and exclaimed, "Gentlemen, I've got the money."

The notes were then scanned and counted. There were $35, in tens and fives; but the worst feature of the matter was that not a dollar in the lot was good. The most of the bills are on the State Stock Bank of Indiana, and of the remainder, one ten is counterfeit, and the rest are on a "wild cat" institution. On two of the bills were spots of blood.

Mr. PHILLIPS then proceeded towards the bank of the Yough, sanguine of success there, but he was disappointed, as were hundreds of the people who followed him, and took part in the search for the treasure, each one busied in digging where he pleased. Some two hours were spent in this operation, when the jailor gave it up as futile. But many persons were still hard at work when he left.

The Welsh inhabitants of the neighborhood of Utica are making provision for a literary and musical festival at Mechanics' Hall, on the 1st of January next, similar to that held by them at the beginning of the present year. It will be an Eisteddfod or Literary Convention, such as is common in Wales.

Items of Texas News.

Files of Galveston papers to the 23d ult. have been received.

The steamship *Texas*, Capt. TALBOT, at Galveston, Monday morning, reports having passed, on the 22d inst., "within 200 feet of the wreck of the *Opelousas*, bottom up."

The steamer *Eclipse*, at Galveston, from Houston, Saturday morning, reports the bayou so low that she could not take on an cotton, the lowest tide that has been for fourteen months. There was ice in Houston on Friday morning.

The *Civilian* reports another week of inactivity in the cotton market, so far as sales, "though the receipts and exports have gone on, if not as rapidly as usual, at least to a respectable extent"—the former adding up 2,203 bales; the latter 1,345. Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared 10,937 bales. Stock at Galveston and Houston 15,000 bales—largest ever known at this season. Estimate incoming crop 95,000.

Proceedings of the Legislature are unimportant. The Senate has decided in favor of one university, instead of two. A bill providing for the geological survey of the State has been reported, and it was thought would become a law. The Galveston and Henderson Railroad bill, having passed the Senate, was set down for the 19th in the House. Mr. KINNEY, of Nueces, has introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Slavery to report the expediency of exempting from execution for debt one or more slaves of all debtors.

The joint resolution, requesting their Senators and instructing their Representatives in Congress to urge the passage of a law authorizing the raising of a regiment of Texas rangers, for protection of the frontier from Indian depredations, has passed. The Galveston *News* says:

The increasing frequency of Indian outrages upon our border population, and the inadequacy of the military force of the United States to repel and punish the marauding savages, demand the immediate action of the Government, and we trust the importance of the subject will be so apparent to the President, that he will devote a portion of his first annual message to it.

The Belton *Independent* records further Indian depredations in that vicinity. On the 11th they stole and drove away over one hundred horses. One cavallado of about eighty in number, was taken from within three miles of Gatesville, the county seat. A party had started in pursuit. Mr LEWIS, son-in-law of MOSES JACKSON, Esq., was killed on Pecan Bayou, near Camp Colorado, by Indians, or men disguised as such. Others had been attacked by them, and there was a general disposition among the settlers to leave, unless immediate assistance was sent to them.

The editor of the *Civilian* has been shown by Captain FOLLETT, of San Luis Island, two stalks of Chinese sugar-cane, sixteen feet long and two inches in diameter. The soil of San Luis is light and sandy, like that on Galveston Island.

The Houston *Telegraph* states that about thirty miles of the Harrisburg Railroad is now graded beyond Richmond, leaving about twenty more to grade to reach Columbus. The track-laying will commence next month. A portion of the iron is now in Galveston.

General HENDERSON, newly elected United States Senator, is convalescent. The successor of the lamented General RUSK, he will proceed to Washington immediately. It is stated that Senator HEMPHILL will not resign his position as Chief Justice until after the next August election.

The weather in the upper counties has been cold and rainy. Damage has been done to cotton throughout the State.

The over-land mail brings intelligence that the Pimos and Maricopas Indians were planning an expedition in retaliation against the Gila Apaches for the inroad made on their villages last month. The battle then fought was the largest Indian fight which had occurred in those regions for many years.

Astounding Frauds.

EXTRAORDINARY DEVELOPMENTS IN REGARD TO THE BOARD OF HEALTH OF PHILADELPHIA—FORGERY AND SWINDLING.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Thursday.

It is known to most of our readers that the Finance Committee of Councils has been lately investigating the business of the Board of Health of this city, with reference to some embezzlements and other offences which it was supposed had been committed by some of its members. The examination has been laborious, and the results are most astounding. The Committee have discovered that there has been going on, for how long a time it is impossible to say, a system of fraud wholly beyond anything that could ever have been suspected. The funds of the city have been obtained by outrageous crimes, and to an amount that cannot be ascertained; but the developments made by the Committee will probably explain, in a great measure, the extraordinary drain on the City Treasury and the causes for the continual failure of the revenue to meet the expenses.

The Board of Health of Philadelphia consists of twenty-four members, one from each Ward. Their names are as follows;

Ward		Ward	
1.	Charles Smith.	13.	Robert Lindsay.
2.	John McGettigan.	14.	A. C. Roberts.
3.	Lewis Kugler.	15.	Wm. Osborne, M. D.
4.	Thomas H. Town.	16.	Albert D. Boileau.
5.	Joseph R. Coad, M. D.	17.	Lewis Bornman.
6.	Cornel. E. Donnovan.	18.	Benj. Housekeeper.
7.	David Watt.	19.	John O'Brien.
8.	John H. Weir, M. D.	20.	Moses H. Emery.
9.	F. G. Fraser.	21.	John Markle.
10.	Gavin H. Woodward.	22.	Wm. H. Squire, M. D.
11.	Wm. B. Griffith.	23.	B. B. Wilson.
12.	Philip DeYoung, M.D.	24.	Wm. Gallaher, M. D.

Of course, among these names are a number of gentlemen who are totally above suspicion. The frauds have been committed by a few, who seemed to regulate things pretty much as they pleased. The names of the offenders and the character of their offences will be fully exposed in the report of the Committee. This report, which will be submitted to Councils this afternoon, is, we are told, a very long document; but as it has not yet been made public, we are unable to present it to our readers, and can only describe its contents in general terms.

We understand that it convicts certain members of the Board of forgery, in numerous instances, and of every variety of fraud by which the money of the city could be appropriated to their own uses. One of the practices was for a member to take the names of a Committee and present a bill to the Board for goods said to have been purchased for the Board, when no such goods had ever been ordered or obtained. The Board would pass the bill, and a warrant would be drawn in the name of the house from whom it was pretended the goods were bought, the indorsement of the house being of course forged also. The money would go into the pockets of the skillful negotiator of the precious business.

In this way it is believed that many thousands of dollars have been drawn from the swindled Treasury of the city of Philadelphia. There have been also many other varieties of fraud practiced, which the report will explain fully. But it is safe to say that in every conceivable way, where public money has gone into the hands of the Board of Health, there has been swindling.

The Consolidation Act contains provisions which, it was thought, would prevent the perpetration of frauds in the different departments of the City Government. But they are signally proved to be wholly insufficient, and the Board of Health has been the department—the only one, we trust—where the frauds have been carried on in defiance of the law.

We have made every effort to obtain the particulars of these frauds and the names of the perpetrators for to-day's *Bulletin*, but without success, as the report is strictly guarded by the Committee until presented to Councils this evening. To-morrow we shall have some stirring developments to make.

The Committee of Finance in Councils, we are assured, have made the investigation with great industry and zeal, and without showing favor to any of the parties concerned. Politics, also, have not entered into the investigation, and they have conducted their labors with the single object of exposing crime and arresting the infamous system of fraud that they have discovered.

SUIT FOR THE RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY—About a week since a young man named JOHN H. SHANNON of St. Louis, but now stopping at one of our principal hotels, was robbed of a diamond breastpin valued at $200, and a gold watch worth $100. The robbery was perpetrated at a house in the central part of the city, where the victim, with others, had resorted for the purpose of spending a portion of the night. The day following he received a letter purporting to come from the thief, and signed "Wide Awake." The writer regretted the necessity which led him to the act, but being "hard up" and compelled to raise $50, had taken the jewelry and pawned the pin for that amount at the establishment of LEVI BENJAMIN, pawnbroker, Gay-street, where the writer hinted the loser could recover the valuable by paying back the amount advanced on it. As to the watch, the writer said he would keep that, as he was in want of one, and had to "time it" occasionally. Upon the receipt of this letter, Mr. SHANNON applied at the pawnbroker's designated, and on being shown the breastpin, identified it as the one stolen from him. He claimed it, but the proprietor refused to give it up, unless the claimant paid the $50 advanced on it. This the claimant refused to do, and instituted a suit against Mr. BENJAMIN for its recovery. The case was tried on Tuesday, before Justice HAYWARD, CHARLES H. PITTS appearing for the defendant, and WEBSTER for the plaintiff. A decision was rendered in favor of the defendant. The Magistrate based his decision on the point of law, that unless evidence be adduced to prove that a recipient of pawns is cognizant of the fact that the property offered is stolen, he cannot be held responsible or be made to surrender the same to claimants, unless the money advanced on such pawns be paid back by those claiming them. So the pin remains in the possession of the pawnbroker.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The Postmaster of San Francisco has given notice that many letters arrive at his office from the Atlantic States *via* Panama, which are found adhering so closely together by sealing-wax, that it is impossible to separate them without mutilating, and in many cases entirely destroying, the addresses. It is important, therefore, that persons mailing correspondence for California and other parts of the Pacific coast, *via* the Isthmus of Panama, should abolish the use of wax in sealing their letters.

The meridian instrument for the Dudley Observatory, at Albany, has been completed by Pistor & Martins, at Berlin. It combines a number of valuable improvements.

HORSE-MEAT SAUSAGES IN PHILADELPHIA.—For several weeks past, the proprietors of some of the beer-shops up town have been purchasing their supply of sausages from a couple of Germans, named DUNN and HOFFMAN, who hawked the delicacies about, and who professed to sell a very superior article at a very low price. The cheapness of the Bolognas tempted the publicans, and their customers had *wurst* in liberal quantities for lunch daily. Private families also purchased the dainty articles from the manufacturers, and they rejoiced that they could procure them at prices to suit the times. But, alas! the lager-bierites and the prudent housekeepers have learned too late that sausage-makers deceive. The sausages have turned out to be not very good things, and the customers of Messrs. DUNN and HOFFMAN regret too late that they did not take Mr. Weller's advice, and, before buying the Bolognas, "know the man as made 'em." Yesterday afternoon information was lodged at the Mayor's office that the men referred to were in the habit of working up dead horses into sausage meat, and High Constable WATT proceeding to their shop in Fifth-street, above Race, found the offenders engaged in preparing the equine material for conversion into prime bolognas. The sausage-chopping twain were taken into custody, and upon searching the premises portions of the defunct steeds were found in every condition, from the crude article soaking in salt and water, to the finished links all fixed up with sage, garlic and onions, and ready for the market. Samples of these delicacies were taken possession of by the officer, and a hearing of the case took place last night before Alderman ENEU. Several witnesses were examined, and it was proved that the prisoners were in the habit of buying horse-flesh at one cent a pound at a bone-boiling establishment above the city. The purchases were made under the pretence that the flesh was wanted to feed dogs with. As the horses which reach the bone-boilers have died of disease, the patrons of these horse-sausage makers can form a pretty fair idea of the character of the diet they have been indulging in. The prisoners were committed to answer.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Thursday.*

A SCHOOLMASTER IN TROUBLE.—DANIEL SULLIVAN is the teacher in the Catholic school attached to the Cathedral on Franklin-street. He was brought before Justice DEULLARD, yesterday, charged with cruelty to a pupil. It was in evidence that he kept the little fellow in a kneeling posture for about an hour, and then lifted him up by the ears and struck him in the face, blacking his eye. Justice DEULLARD imposed a fine of three dolars. The case is one which deserved a punishment more severe.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

The organization in Philadelphia known as the "Women's Industrial Association," has sent, during the past month, a number of young women to Indiana, Illinois and other States, west of Pittsburg.

The Philadelphia Police have made a descent upon a sausage manufactory where horse-meat is used. They seized a barrel of the meat, black and coarse.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Dec. 5.

I.—EGYPTIAN TRAVEL—Interesting Personal Adventures and Observations. From Our Own Correspondent.
II.—AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND—From Our Own Correspondent.
III.—CHARLES DICKENS ON SCHOOLS.
IV.—MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN ITEMS—Personal, Literary, &c.
V.—INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON—Governor Walker, of Kansas, and the President—Senator Douglas' Position on Kansas Matters.
VI.—HEAVY MAIL ROBBERIES—Interesting Particulars of the Arrest of Wm. S. Tuckerman.
VII.—INTERESTING FROM CHINA.
VIII.—AFFAIRS IN MASSACHUSETTS—From Our Own Correspondent.
IX.—NATIONAL POLITICS—The Kansas Question and the Administration—Views of the Democratic Press.
X.—IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.
XI.—THE CITY ELECTION—Mayor Wood Defeated.
XII.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—A Strategical Retrospect—The State of the Indian Mutiny—The Kansas Question—Monster Ships—The City Election—The Loss of the *Central America*—Another New Territory—Crack of the Party Whip.
XIII.—THE WEEK'S SUMMARIES OF NEWS—Foreign, Domestic, City and Commercial.
XIV.—COMMERCIAL STATISTICS—Official Tables—Commerce of 1857.
XV.—IMMENSE AMOUNT OF SPECIE IN THE BANKS OF NEW-YORK—Bank Statement of Nov. 28.
XVI.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Produce and Live Stock Markets for the Week, carefully reported—Items for Farmers.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for........ $2
Eight Copies, one year, for........ 12
Twenty Copies, one year, for........ 20

Each package must in every case be *sent to one name and address*. Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES is:
To Canada, payable in advance......... 26 cents a year.
Within the State......... 26 cents a year.
Within the United States......... 26 cents a year.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money. BILLS OF ALL SPECIE-PAYING BANKS RECEIVED AT PAR.

All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW-SHADES CHEAP FOR CASH.
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 293 Broadway,
Have a full and choice stock of Brocatel, Satin. De Laine, Worsted Damasks, Cornices, which are now offered at less than cost of importation.
WINDOW-SHADES.
Our stock of Window-Shades is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer them at less than other houses.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.,
Have marked down, and continue to sell from their splendid stock of
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
At a reduction of 10 to 25 per cent. for cash.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES,
$50,000 worth of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
E. A. BROOKS,
No. 575 Broadway, and
No. 150 Fulton-st.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their dépôt, by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukee.
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes:
DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.
Y. C. SNOW.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Side-board or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Dépôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

10,000 LADIES WANTED (BUT DON'T ALL COME at once) at MILLER'S, in Canal-st., to each buy one pair of India rubber boots or shoes; we have all kinds in great variety cheap for cash. Also, ladies' cloth button boots, gaiters, &c., with boys', misses' and children's boots and shoes of all kinds and prices.
J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

MARRIED.

HUNT—FITCH.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 3 by Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., of New-York, Mr. R. HUNT, of the former place, to Mrs. S. S. FITCH, of West Bloomfield, N. Y.

BALLANTINE—BROWN.—In Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 2, by Rev. Dr. Scott, ROBERT F. BALLANTINE to Miss ANNIE E. BROWN, all of that city.

SMITH—TAGGARD.—At Lexington, Mass., on Tuesday, Dec. 1, by Rev. Mr. Fuller, STEPHEN WM. SMITH, of this City, to SARAH A., daughter of the late Wm. Taggard.

DIED.

PENTZ.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 2, after a short and severe illness, DANIEL C. PENTZ, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 185 East 21st-st., near 2d-av., on Friday, 4th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

PHELPS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 1, JOHN S. PHELPS, son of Dr. James L. and Catharine Phelps, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1 Wesley-place, Mulberry st.,) this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

WHITEMARSH.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 2, after a short illness, RICHMOND WHITEMARSH, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th av and 10th st., this (Friday) morning, at 9½ o'clock, without further invitation.

BRADY.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 3, HENRIETTA, wife of James Brady, in the 37th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday morning, Dec. 5, at 11 o'clock, from No. 34 Washington-square, corner of West Washington place.

ROBERTON.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Dec. 3, at No. 10 West 10th st., WILLIAM, eldest son of the late Wm. Roberton, Esq., of Kennedies, Lanarkshire, Scotland.

☞ Glasgow papers please copy.

RAPELYE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 3, at the residence of her brother, MARY RAPELYE, daughter of the late John Rapelye, of Newtown, L. I.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn Heights, on Saturday, the 5th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

CLARRY.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday morning, Dec. 2, JAMES CLARRY, Justice of the Peace, Fourth District, aged 30 years and 7 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and those of his brothers, Hugh, John and Francis, of his father-in-law, John Conway, and his brother-in-law, Thos. Wallace, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 21 South 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock. His remains will be taken to St. Peter and St. Paul's Church, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated, immediately after which the funeral will take place.

GILROY.—At Yonkers, on Thursday, Dec. 3, EMMA, youngest daughter of George and Ellen Gilroy, aged 1 year, 9 months and 15 days.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

WEED.—At Stamford, Conn., on Thursday morning, after a lingering illness, CLORINDA, widow of Alanson Weed, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, at the Presbyterian Church, Stamford. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 12:45 P. M. train from New-York, to convey persons to the Church.

CRAWFORD.—In London, on Saturday, Oct. 10, THOMAS CRAWFORD, sculptor.

The friends of the deceased, and the artists generally, are invited to attend the funeral, at St. John's Chapel, on Saturday 5th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M.

FESSIDEN.—On Saturday, Nov. 28, on board brig *John Stevens*, while on her passage from Kingston, Jam., for this port JOHN M. FESSIDEN, seaman, of Worcester, Mass., aged 22 years.

☞ Eastern papers please copy.

10, 20, 30, 40 AND 50
PER CENT.
REDUCTIONS FOR CASH.
NO RETAIL PRICES!!
The subscribers will positively offer their
ENTIRE STOCK
OF BUILDING HARDWARE, &c.,
being the largest in variety and extent in the United States, at
EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS.
Also, Stubbs' and Sheffield FILES and TOOLS, STEEL WIRE and MANDRILS, LOCKSMITHS' and BELLHANGERS' MATERIALS, WROUGHT and CAST LOCKS, PORCELAIN and PLATED WARE, SHELF BRASS GOODS, of every description; Chubbs', Barron's and Brahma's CABINET LOCKS, SAFE PADLOCKS of all sizes, EXTRA SAFE NIGHT LATCHES, CHAIN BOLTS, and SAFE FASTENINGS for doors, windows, and shutters of every description.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch.

ENORMOUS REDUCTION FOR CASH.
OUR UNRIVALLED STOCK OF FINE CHINA DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, TOILET SETS, PARIAN BRONZES, CLOCKS, CHANDELIERS, PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY,
Must positively be reduced one half, and we are therefore offering our goods for cash at prices lower than they have ever been sold in the United States.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

RICH AND COSTLY FANCY-GOODS.
ON AND AFTER
MONDAY, DEC. 7 INST.
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York,
Will throw open to the public the whole of their immense stock of FANCY GOODS, of the present season's importation, to be
SOLD AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
FOR CASH.

GAS-FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.
CHEAPEST PLACE IN NEW-YORK.
All work warranted, *no extra* charges; fixtures shortened or lengthened, and *put up at the prices for which they are sold.*
JAMES G. MOFFET,
Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st.,
Third block west of Broadway.
P. S.—Old Gas Fixtures regilt French or artistic Bronze.

GAS FIXTURES,
CHEAP. CHEAP. CHEAP.
Look through our magnificent stock and compare prices with those of any other establishment in the City, and then decide where
IT WILL BE FOR YOUR INTEREST TO PURCHASE.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, to complete Files for the years 1855, 1856, 1857, for sale. Apply to H. F. TICE, this Office.

DRY GOODS.

CONTINUATION OF GREAT SALE
OF DRY GOODS
UNDER DEED OF ASSIGNMENT,
For the benefit of creditors,
At Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.
In order to close the establishment by the 1st of January next, we continue to offer, without regard to cost, an immense stock of
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
RICH SILKS,
FRENCH MERINOS
AND DE LAINES,
ENGLISH MERINOS
AND DE LAINES,
LINEN GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY, &c., &c.
The public will find the above announcement strictly correct, and not one of the prevailing fictions of the day.
C. G. HOOK,
One of the Assignees.

475 BROADWAY.
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.
Our large stock of shawls of every description, including many new and exclusive styles, are reduced to
ONE HALF THEIR ORIGINAL COST.
Cloaks in velvet and beaver, select and elegant in style, and made of the richest materials, imported, are all reduced 40 per cent. in price.
Ladies will find in our extensive establishment an assortment of
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
More varied and tasteful than can be shown in any one house in the United States. CHARLES STREET & CO.
No. 475 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH,
IN
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
and
SILVERWARE.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

WHO CAN DO IT?
There is not an establishment in New-York that will sell you the following articles within thirty per cent. of our prices. What's more, we give you the benefit of double as many more goods to select from as any other house can show you.

White French China Dinner Plates, the dozen	$1 50
White French China Tea Cups, the dozen	1 50
White French China High Fruit Baskets	65
White French China Covered Vegetable Dishes	75
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	3 00
White French China Dinner Sets, 148 pieces	26 00
Gilt-band French China Dinner Sets, 149 pieces	42 00
Colored and Gilt French China Dinner Sets, 154 pieces	45 00
White Iron-stone China Dinner Plates, the dozen	95
White Iron-stone China Soup Plates, the dozen	95
White Iron-stone China Covered Vegetable Dishes	55
White Iron-stone China Dinner Sets, 154 pieces	16 00
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	1 25
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 75
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	3 75
Silver-plated Coffee Urns, each	10 00

The whole of our immense stock of cut and pressed Table Glass and Gas Fixtures at equally low prices.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

PARIS FEATHERS.
3,000 DOZEN ASSORTED QUALITIES
will be sold low for CASH by
HOMER & KETCHUM,
No. 318 Broadway,
Corner of Pearl-st.

FANCY BONNET GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY, all colors; also Ribbons, Feathers and other millinery goods Wholesale and Retail, No. 154 Bowery, three doors above Broome-st. LEWIS P. TIBBALS.

DRY GOODS.

475 BROADWAY.
GREAT SALE OF FINE FURS,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
HUDSON'S BAY SABLES,
Some of the richest and darkest in the United States,
MINKS IN ALL QUALITIES AND SHAPES.
We have some Minks of
EXTRAORDINARY QUALITY.
ROYAL ERMINE and every other discription of fur for ladies and children.
Our furs are all genuine, manufactured under our own supervision, and guaranteed.
Purchasers will be satisfied with both goods and price.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
AT A SACRIFICE.
2,000 Gents' Colored Border Handkerchiefs, all Linen, 1s. 6d. each.
1,500 Gents' White Hankerchiefs, all Linen, at 1s. 6d. each.
300 doz. Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, all Linen, at $2 25 per dozen.
Also, 600 Embroidered Cambric Collars, at $1 25 each, worth $6.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

473 BROADWAY. 473
CONTINUATION OF SALE OF CHEAP SILKS AND SILK ROBES.
Will be opened this morning.
A new invoice of BAYADERE SILKS, at $1 per yard.
Also, elegant QUILLE ROBES, for $22, reduced from $40.
Also, rich Flounced SILK ROBES, $18, reduced from $30. By BEEKMAN & COMPANRY,
473 Broadway. 473

YARD-WIDE FRENCH CALICO, 1s. 6d. PER YARD.
Rich Chintz Colors,
Just opened by
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

LACE SETS AND COLLARS.
Below auction prices,
Point d'Alencon.
Point Applique,
Valenciennes trimmed, Honiton
and Maltese Sets and Collars,
Will be sold at 50 per cent below cost,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

SHAWLS' SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
Great reductions in prices.
Chenile Shawls, $5; Chenile Shawls, $7.
Wool Long Shawls, $6, first quality.
At BEEKMAN & CO.'S, No. 473 Broadway.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Have now on hand a choice selection of Cloaks,
In Black, Plain and Ribbed Beaver,
Brown, Plain and Ribbed Beaver,
Also splendid Plush Cloaks, various colors,
Black Velvet Circular and Sleeve Cloaks,
All at reduced prices.

CHEAP FLANNELS, CHEAP FLANNELS.
4-4 Shaker Flannel, only 50 cents per yard.
Super Ballardvale, only 2s. 6d.
Other styles equally reduced.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS, ALL WIDTHS,
At reduced prices,
BY BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

FURS, FURS.
We have about
800 of those $30 Pelerines left.
They honestly cost $45.
First quality, warranted,
at WHITE & BIRD'S,
No. 28 Maiden-lane, corner Nassau st.

FUR CAPS.
2,000 GENTLEMEN'S FUR CAPS,
Fashionable shapes, at 30 per cent less than the first cost
Hatters please examine,
At WHITE & BIRD'S,
No. 28 Maiden-lane, corner Nassau-st.

FURS!
This is the last week for those $15 French Mink Half-Capes, Muff and Cuff.
Remember WHITE & BIRD'S,
No. 28 Maiden lane, corner of Nassau-st.

NEW GOODS!!!
FOR CASH BUYERS.
AT WHOLESALE.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place,
and
Nos. 20 and 22 Murray-st.,
Are constantly making additions of new, fresh and desirable Goods, to their stock, thus making their magnificent warerooms the most attractive resort in town, for buyers who have the cash to spend. There are hundreds of merchants visiting our city daily who cannot find at their old houses anything but the remnants and fragments of worn-out Goods and are seeking for just such an opportunity to fill out their memorandums as we offer. We, therefore, invite all such to call and examine the
LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK
of
DRY GOODS
IN THE UNION,
All of which will be offered at
ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES
FOR CASH.
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS, FLANNELS,
DE LAINES, PRINTS,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, BLANKETS,
MERINOS, ALPACAS,
PARAMATTAS, CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, &c.
HOSIERY,
WHITE GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
$250,000 WORTH OF
VALUABLE FURS,
The entire Wholesale Stock of
J. D. PHILLIPS & CO.
AT RETAIL
THIS DAY, and During the Week, (Saturday excepted,)
At the Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway.
SABLE AND MINK SETS,
FITCH AND STONE MARTEN,
ROCK MARTEN, AND
FRENCH SABLE AND LYNX.
SLEIGH ROBES,
GENTLEMEN'S COATS,
GLOVES AND COLLARS.
And a large variety of every description, all of which are warranted to purchasers reduced below wholesale prices, in order to meet with an early cash sale; or at the Wholesale Warehouse of J. D. PHILLIPS & CO.,
Nos. 82 Maiden-lane and 19 Cedar-st.

CONTINUATION SALE AT RETAIL
OF JOHN N. GENIN'S STOCK OF FURS
AT AUCTION PRICES,
In the Auction Salesroom No. 358 Broadway.
The balance of the stock that could not be made ready for the sale will now be offered at the prices obtained at the recent auction sale.
Ladies will have every opportunity to try on and thoroughly examine every article they may wish to purchase.
The stock comprises a full assortment of
Cloaks, made from
Capes, Russian sable,
Tippets, Hudson Bay sable,
Victorines, Mink stone marten,
Muffs, Cuffs, Siberian squirrel,
Collars, Gloves, Chinchilla,
Mufflers, &c., Rock marten, &c.
Sleigh and Lap Robes in profusion; also, a choice assortment of Children's Furs in every variety.

FURS—FURS—FURS.
GEO. C. TREADWELL & CO.
Will sell their entire stock at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND
With the times.
No. 172 Water-st.

30 DAYS LONGER.
THE GREAT SALE AT OAK HALL.
STILL GREATER REDUCTIONS,
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY,
AT OAK HALL,
Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.
Over a quarter of a million dollars worth of
FINE AND FASHIONABLE GARMENTS FOR MEN AND BOYS
Must be sold at a great sacrifice.
NO WHOLESALE OR RETAIL HOUSE CAN OFFER
SUCH GREAT INDUCEMENTS.
Come and see.
Don't buy until you call.
Open until 9 P. M.
THEO. R. B. DEGROOT.

DRY GOODS
For Cash or Approved Credit.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers, No. 103 Liberty-st.
Will close out their Extensive Stock of
FALL GOODS at a great sacrifice, embracing
Magnificent Silk Robes,
and Dress Silks; also, French
Merinos, Valencias, Wool Plaids,
Coburgs, Bombazines, Alpacas, and
Great Variety of Dress Goods.
Linen, Blanket and Domestic
Shawls in great variety. Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

REMOVAL.
$75,000 STOCK OF CARPETS.
CLEARING-OUT SALE,
AT REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH.
The subscriber, intending to move in January to his new store now building, (No. 275 Canal and No. 31 Howard, between Broadway and Elm sts.) now offers his entire stock of Carpets, consisting of Velvets, Tapestries, 3-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, Rods, Druggets, &c., at greatly reduced prices. Cash buyers are invited to an examination.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Breadstuffs, Provisions and other Produce Markets—General Agricultural Intelligence.

NEW-YORK TIMES OFFICE, Thursday, Dec. 3, 1857.

Last Thursday, Nov. 26, was Thanksgiving Day in this State. It was generally observed as a holiday, and trade was suspended in this City. Hence, the week just closed comprised but five business days. Throughout the week the weather has been unusually mild, and, in consequence, the receipts of produce have been pretty heavy, especially of Flour and Wheat. Canal navigation has been partially resumed, and much of the produce locked up in the Canals has been moved forward, with a fair prospect of the bulk of it reaching its destination ere the recurrence of severe weather. A Buffalo merchant who returned to Buffalo on Tuesday morning, from Utica the previous night, reported that the boats on the Erie Canal were moving freely, although ice had been made very thick, and had to be broken up by a forty-horse team west of Utica. His belief was that all boats east of Montezuma, coming east, will get to their destination. A boat was sunk in the lock at Montezuma. This would prevent passing there if nothing else did. We hear, however, there were no tugs there to tow, and horses cannot be used. At about all points west of there, boats were moving as near to railroad stations as possible, except between Lockport and Tonawanda, where the snow and ice are impenetrable. Thicker ice had formed along the central portion of the canal than on the western end, but there has been more snow on the latter. The latest news from Europe was unfavorable, and added to the difficulty experienced by factors in this market in finding buyers, unless at much reduced prices. The demand has been moderate—chiefly for home use—and holders have met it freely at lowest rates. The following table will show the difference between the currency for the leading kinds of Breadstuffs yesterday and a week previous:

PRICES OF BREADSTUFFS IN NEW-YORK.

	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.
Superfine State Flour	$4 90 @ 5 00	$4 65 @ 4 75
Extra State	5 10 @ 5 30	4 80 @ 5 00
Super. Ind. and Mich.	4 90 @ 5 00	4 65 @ 4 75
Super. Ohio	5 00 @ 5 10	4 80 @ 4 95
Fancy Ohio	5 20 @ 5 30	5 00 @ 5 15
Extra Ind. and Mich.	5 10 @ 6 60	4 90 @ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 50 @ 6 75	5 30 @ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 45 @ 5 55	5 20 @ 5 30
Extra Genesee	6 25 @ 7 75	5 75 @ 7 75
Extra Missouri	5 75 @ 8 00	5 60 @ 8 00
Super. to extra Cana'n.	5 15 @ 6 30	4 75 @ 6 30
Mixed to extra South'n.	5 25 @ 7 25	5 10 @ 7 25
Rye Flour	3 50 @ 4 60	3 40 @ 4 35
Corn Meal	3 40 @ 3 65	3 45 @ 3 70
White Wheat ⅌ bushel.	1 18 @ 1 55	1 15 @ 1 50
Red Wheat ⅌ bushel.	98 @ 1 34	92 @ 1 25
Mixed Western Corn.	84 @ 85	— @ 85
Rye	78 @ 80	76 @ 78
Barley	75 @ 90	70 @ 86
Western Oats	49 @ 50	47 @ 50
State Oats	47 @ 49	42 @ 45
Jersey and Penn. Oats.	41 @ 44	37 @ 41
Southern Oats	37 @ 41	33 @ 39
White Beans, ⅌ bush.	1 60 @ 1 70	1 50 @ 1 60

The reported receipts (by river and railroad, as well as by coastwise vessels) of Breadstuffs, during each of the last three weeks, compare thus:

Week ending:	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.
Wheat-flour, bbls.	78,800	121,300	120,000
Wheat, bush.	348,300	217,100	173,000
Corn, bush.	55,550	12,650	30,000
Barley, bush.	7,500	34,000	20,500
Oats, bush.	34,200	54,500	25,200
Rye, bush.	5,000	2,800	5,400

The reported sales of Breadstuffs during each of the last three weeks, compare thus:

Week ending with	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.
Wheat-flour, bbls.	96,560	86,405	54,000
Wheat, bushels	239,800	191,500	181,000
Corn, bushels	105,000	70,000	68,000
Rye, bushels	5,400	9,150	5,800
Barley, bushels	15,600	21,600	——

We annex a comparative statement of the reported receipts and sales of Breadstuffs during the week and the corresponding week of last year:

	1856.		1857.	
	Receipts.	Sales.	Receipts.	Sales.
Flour, bbls.	187,000	82,400	120,000	54,000
Wheat, bushels	751,100	584,000	173,000	181,000
Corn, bushels	25,000	187,000	30,000	68,000
Rye, bushels	7,000	40,100	5,400	5,800
Barley, bushels	31,500	19,500	20,500	——
Oats, bushels	42,500	——	25,200	——

The following is a summary of the Chicago Breadstuff movement, since the opening of navigation, to Nov. 23:

RECEIPTS.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn bush.	Oats, bush.
Totals	281,484	9,178,728	6,090,656	1,083,378

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Oats, bus.
Totals	157,856	9,385,735	6,877,433	380,188

Buffalo Breadstuff movement during the month of November.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	198,626	36,189
Wheat, bushels	2,153,199	1,645,335
Corn, bushels	139,576	220,378
Barley, bushels	18,290	——
Rye, bushels	7,040	——
Oats, bushels	187,162	218,229

Imports of Breadstuffs, by Lake, into Buffalo from the opening of Navigation to Dec. 1.

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Lake opened	May 3.	May 8.	May 13.
Flour, bbls	856,762	1,078,205	752,556
Wheat, bushels	7,350,284	8,167,541	7,552,132
Corn, bushels	8,626,653	9,509,666	5,702,122
Oats, bushels	2,640,900	1,712,014	1,174,257
Barley, bushels	45,588	45,526	33,912
Rye, bushels	279,000	214,938	46,932

About 650,000 bushels Wheat are locked up by ice in the Welland Canal. Arrangements are making to flour a great portion of it, and send forward by rail. Nearly 1,000,000 bush. of Grain are on the Erie Canal; a good portion, if it does not move forward during the present thaw, will either be floured or be forwarded by rail. The interior millers own from one-third to one-half the amount.

Cotton has been rather more sought after at improved prices during the week. Our available stock is now but 2,404 bales, against 56,425 bales this time last year. The receipts at all the shipping ports to latest dates this season have been 509,697 bales, against 840,360 bales to the corresponding period of last season. The total exports from the United States so far this season have been 281,840 bales, against 258,949 bales to the same date last season. The total stock on hand and shipboard in all the shipping ports, at the latest dates, was 261,285 bales, against 483,705 bales at the same time last year. The stock in the interior towns at the latest dates was 38,779 bales, against 99,749 bales at the corresponding date a year ago.

The leading kinds of Groceries have been in fair demand at uniform rates throughout the week. Sugars have attracted most attention. Messrs. POND & SAGE report that: "With a fair demand for hogshead Sugar prices have further declined say ⅛ ⅌ cent. since Nov. 16. The advices received to-day from England and New-Orleans—from the former of the large advance of 4s. sterling, and from the latter the injury to the present crop there, from severe frost—have given to some of our holders more confidence to hold their stock for an advance here. Boxes—Market quiet."

Prices Current for Sugar in New-York Dec. 1, 1857.

Muscovado—Hhds.		Havana—Boxes.	
Inferior	4⅛@4⅞	Nos. 6 to 10	5½@6
Common	5 @5⅜	Nos. 11 to 14	6⅜@7
Fair	5½@6⅜	Nos. 15 to 16	7½@7¾
Good	6⅜@7	Nos. 17 to 18	8 @8¼
Prime	7⅛@7½	Nos. 19 to 20	8½@9¼
Choice	7⅝@8	Melado	2⅞@3½

In Savannah, during the week ending Nov. 28, the Rice market was quite dull. The movements embraced: Receipts, 174 casks clean, and 40,984 bush. rough; sales, 265 casks clean at $3 ⅌ 100 ℔s.; exports 273 casks, including 103 casks to New-York.

During the past week Bale Hay has arrived freely, while the receipts of Loose and Salt Hay have been light. The demand has been pretty brisk, and prices have favored sellers. We quote Bale Hay at 50c.@75c. for common to choice; Loose Hay at 60c.@75c. for inferior to prime, and Salt Hay at 30c.@40c. ⅌ 100 ℔s. Straw has been sparingly offered, and purchased at rather firmer rates, including Bale at 50c.@62½c. ⅌ 100 ℔s., and Bundle at $2@$4 ⅌ 100 sheaves. In Boston, during the week ending with Nov. 30, Hay was dull, and but moderate sales were made at $11@$13, cash, ⅌ ton. In Baltimore, Nov. 30, Hay was scarce and in good demand, selling readily at $14@$18 ⅌ ton for Bale, and $14@$16 for Loose. Straw was in fair request, and selling pretty freely at $17 ⅌ ton for Rye, and $9@$12 for Wheat and Oat. In Richmond, Nov. 28, Hay was inactive, including Northern Bale at 87½c.@$1 ⅌ 100 ℔s. In Charleston, during the week ending Nov. 28, there was no North River Hay received, but 700 bales Eastern arrived. The only sale reported was one of 250 bales Eastern, to arrive, at 95c. ⅌ cwt. The last sale of North River was at 85c. In Savannah, during the week ending Nov. 28, Hay was plenty, but the demand very tame, and the sales were light at $1 for Northern, and $1 25@$1 37½ for Eastern, ⅌ 100 ℔s., from store. In New-Orleans, during the week ending Nov. 24, Hay was inactive, with sales of only 300 bales Eastern at $17 50, and 150 bales Western at $19 ⅌ ton.

New-York Hide Movement during November.

Stock of hides Nov. 1, 1857		287,670
Imports during November		161,640
Total		449,310
Sales during November	40,000	
Exports to Europe	26,100	
Contracted for tanning on imp's' acct.	27,180—	93,280
Total stock on hand Dec. 1, 1857		356,030

Provisions have been more freely offered than purchased during the week, and prices of nearly all kinds have declined, closing heavily and languidly, with a limited inquiry. In Cincinnati, during the week ending Nov. 25, a fair business was transacted in Hogs. The *Price Current* states that "Packers are operating cautiously and with reference to the demand for the product; and there is on their part no undue excitement. The proprietors of the slaughtering establishments went into the market Monday and yesterday, and purchased quite extensively in Covington at $4 75@$4 80 ⅌ cwt., gross, which is a shade above the market, but they look to the offal for profit; the improvement is, however, the consequence of competition among themselves, $5 50@$5 60 for ordinary sized Hogs, and $5 75 for extra large may be considered the market rates. The receipts are increasing rapidly, and with very favorable weather we may look for an active market the coming week. The Hogs coming in are fully fat, and are generally large. The total receipts of Hogs in Cincinnati, from Nov. 1 to Nov. 24, 1857, were 39,900. Same time in 1856, 76,750; in 1855, 63,446; in 1854, 76,714; in 1853, 99,419; in 1852, 118,854. The packing season commenced each year as follows: 1857, Nov. 11; 1856, Nov. 1; 1855, Nov. 17; 1854, Nov. 4; 1853, Nov. 5. Our advices from the West report generally a backward season, and farmers anxious to feed their hogs as long as possible. In Illinois, and at all points west of that State, money matters are interfering very materially with packing operations, it being found impossible to negotiate drafts made against shipments. Hogs are generally reported abundant and fat, and the indications are strong in favor of a long and late season. Prices at most of the leading points were, last week, nominal."

No very important movement can be noticed in other commodities.

We annex a comparative statement of the stocks on hand here, of the leading articles, about Dec. 1:

	1856.	1857.
Ashes, bbls	797	1,329
Coffee, pkgs	82,400	117,968
Cotton, bales	56,425	2,404
Dyewood, tons	2,783	5,048
Hemp, tons	100	473
Hemp, bales	10,114	12,382
Hides, number	11,664	373,105
Leather, sole, sides	52,000	453,600
Molasses, hhds	2,516	8,370
Molasses, bbls	60	5,691
Pork, bbls	8,390	4,350
Beef, tcs. and bbls	10,228	27,095
Rice, tcs	2,841	2,250
Rice, bags	2,700	3,455
Sugars, hhds	14,959	26,522
Sugars, bags	9,000	7,500
Sugars, boxes	10,856	15,348
Tobacco, crude, hhds	6,310	5,174
Tobacco, crude, bales	3,753	9,945

Our various market reports, brought up to the latest moment, furnish all necessary additional information in the different departments of business.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
FRIDAY, Dec. 4, at 7½ o'clock,
Positively last performance but one of
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
Third appearance of the great Basso,
CARL FORMES.
OPERA AND CONCERT.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On the nights of the performance of ROBERT LE DIABLE, the curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock precisely. Doors open at 6½. Opera concludes at 11.

FRIDAY, Dec. 4—Last night (but one) of
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
MME. LA GRANGE, MLLE. CAIROLI,
SIG. BIGNARDI, SIG. LABOCETTA.
CARL FORMES.
A GRAND BALLET
will be combined with the opera, in which the popular danseuse,
MLLE. TERESA ROLLA,
supported by a corps de ballet, will appear in the incidental divertissement, under the direction of Paul Brillant.

Over two hundred new and costly dresses, new machinery and properties have been expressly made, and
THREE NEW AND SPLENDID SCENES
have been painted expressly for Robert le Diable, by Hannibal W. Calyo, a young American, and pupil of Sig. Allegri.

The sale of seats for the third night commences this morning at 9 o'clock, at the Academy, C. Breusing's, and Sibell's stationery store, No. 20 Wall-st.

On MONDAY, Dec 7.
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT OF
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
In active rehersal, and to be produced in rapid succession,
LA TRAVIATA,
MARTHA and L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI.

THALBERG'S MATINEES.
TUESDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 8 and 11.

The public are respectfully informed that Mr. Thalberg will leave New-York at the end of this month. Prior to his departure Mr. Thalberg will give
TWO MATINEES MUSICALES
And TWO EVENING CONCERTS,
On which occasion he will make most positively his farewell appearance in New-York,
PRIOR TO HIS DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE
On the termination of his Southern tour.
The Matinées Musicales will take place on
TUESDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 8 and 11.
The price of admission has been fixed at
ONE DOLLAR EACH.
Tickets to be had at C. Breusing's and of Mr. Brown, sexton of Grace Church.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 4.
The three brothers, GABRIEL, ANTOINE and JEROME,
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA, YOUNG AMERICA.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
Comic Ballet d'action—THE CONTRABANDIST.
Comic Pantomime of THE MAGIC TRUMPET.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets 50 cents; Upper Boxes 25 cents.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock—The Schoolmaster, Tight Rope and Magic Trumpet.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 o'clock.

Fifth night of Mr. Lester's comedy of TWO TO ONE, Or, THE KING'S VISIT. Second night this season of the FIGHTS AND WRONGS OF WOMEN. Last night of MY FRIEND FROM LEATHERHEAD. All the comedians in the bill.

To-morrow—Benefit of Mr. BLAKE. A CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE, and LAUGH WHEN YOU CAN—two sterling comedies.

On Monday next, Dec. 7, will be produced, with entirely new scenery, decorations and appointments, a play, in five acts, written to illustrate the present condition of this City, entitled
THE POOR OF NEW-YORK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
MR. BLAKE'S BENEFIT.
SATURDAY, Dec. 5
A NIGHT WITH THE FUNNY SPIRITS,
who will combine in the two great comedies, A CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE, and LAUGH WHEN YOU CAN, to dispel and drive away the blue devils.
N. B.—The Box-book is open.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BLAKE'S BENEFIT.—SATURDAY NIGHT, Dec. 5.
Blake as Old Rapid and Old Bones.
Two full comedies on same night, brilliantly cast.
Box book open.

STOCK-BROKERS—ATTEND BLAKE'S BENefit at Wallack's Theatre, on SATURDAY NIGHT, and see a
BROTHER CHIP OUTWITTED.
Box, parquette and stall scrip at par. Books open.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
FRIDAY—Three Undoubted Triumphs
in three very successful pieces.
Three of the greatest Comedians
in various laughable and meritorious pieces.
Burton and Brougham in the new Comedy,
VANITY FAIR.
Brougham and Burton in the immense Burlesque,
HAMLET TRAVESTIE.
Rogers, the new English Comedian, highly successful in the farce of YOU'RE SURE TO BE SHOT.
TO-MORROW (Saturday)—Last night of the local piece of A DAY IN NEW-YORK, with City scenery. Mr. Brougham and Mr. Burton will also appear, and Jas. Rogers in a new Farce.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. Marshall..........Sole Lessee
BENEFIT and last night but one of
Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS,
who will appear in
THREE CHARACTERS.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, 1857, the Comedy of
A GAME OF SPECULATION.
Mr. Affable Hawk..........Mr. C. Mathews
And the successful piece of the
CRITIC.
Sir Fretful Plagiary and Puff.......Mr. Charles Mathews

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.
UNABATED SUCCESS—GREAT ENTHUSIASM.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, 1857,
THE SEA OF ICE; OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
Ogarita, the Wild Flower of Mexico....Miss Laura Keene
Carlos, an adventurer..........Geo. Jordan
Barabas, a Sailor..........Mr. Jefferson
Capt. de Lascours..........Mr. Wheatleigh
Balcony chairs, 50 cents each, can be secured during the day without extra charge.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 4,
The entertainment will commence with the Drama of
THE REVOLT IN INDIA; Or, THE FALL OF DELHI.
Also, on the same evening,
THE GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.
To conclude with the Farce of
GRIMSHAW, BAGSHAW AND BRADSHAW.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
BRITISH ART EXHIBITION
CONTINUES OPEN,
Broadway, corner 10th st. Admission 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor..........Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents. | Pit..........12 cents.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 4,
The performance to commence with
SANDS, NATHANS & CO'S
Great Triple Troupe of American, French and German Artists.
To conclude with the Extravaganza entitled
A VISIT TO THE BOWERY.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
The magnificent illustrations of
DR. KANE'S
ARCTIC VOYAGES,
with a descriptive lecture, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
the popular Author and Dramatist,
every EVENING, at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the very pretty piece of THE WANDERING BOYS. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the new extravagant eccentricity, entitled LAUGH AND GROW FAT. Previous to which, TIME TRIES ALL. Laura, Mrs. Charles Howard. The beautiful Aquaria, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

THE ANNUAL BALL AND PROMENADE CONCERT in aid of the NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL will take place at the Academy of Music on the evening of TUESDAY Dec. 22.
MANAGERS.

Mrs. C. E. Anderson,
Mrs. S. J. Bacon,
Mrs. August Belmont,
Mrs. James Brooke,
Mrs. C. J. Coggill,
Mrs. A. J. Constant,
Mrs. Edward Cooper,
Mrs. C. P. Daly,
Mrs. C. R. Degen,
Mrs. C. Du Bois,
Mrs. De Trobriand,
Mad. De Dion,
Mrs. T. A. Emmet,
Mrs. D. Dudley Field,
Mrs. Joseph Hudson,
Mrs. Wm. H. Jones,
Mrs. Chas E. Kuhn,
Mrs. Jacob Little,
Mrs. A. Le Barbier,
Mrs. E. L. Livingston,
Mrs. Philip Livingston,
Mrs. G. N. Miller,
Mrs. Chas. A. Minton,
Mrs. A. B. Mott,
Mrs. D. Colden Murray,
Mrs. Clarence Pell,
Mrs. Walden Pell,
Mrs. Wright E. Post,
Mrs. S. H. Remsen,
Mrs. Henry Renwick,
Mrs. S. S. Sands,
Mrs. John Sherwood,
Mrs. R. H. Sherwood,
Mrs. H. G. Stebbins,
Mrs. G. T. Strong,
Mrs. Ferdinand Suydam,
Mrs. F. S. Tallmadge,
Mrs. Tighe,
Mrs. Smith Van Buren,
Mrs. Viele,
Mrs. Dr. Watts,
Mrs. W. W. Webb,
Mrs. Isaac M. Wright.

E. E. Anderson,
Lloyd Aspinwall,
Hon. A. Belmont,
Robt. Benson, Jr.,
Captain Bensel,
Jas. Bleecker,
Alex. Bliss,
J. Busse,
Chas. F. Briggs,
Jos. Bridgham,
Hon. Jas. Brooks,
J. E. Brugiere,
Henry Chadwick,
Chas. A. Clinton,
C. E. Collins,
Wm. S. Constant,
Hon. J. E. Cooley,
Edward Cooper,
Major Crawford,
Judge Daly,
Chas. A. Dana,
Thos. E. Davis,
Henry Delafield,
Ed. Delafield, Jr.,
R. De Trobriand,
Cornelius Du Bois,
Colonel Duryce.
Daniel Elliott,
Dr. G. T. Elliott,
Thos. A. Emmet,
Henry S. Fearing,
Dudley Field,
Chas. Hoffman,
Wm. J. Hoppin,
Meredith Howland,
J. B. Ireland,
Robert James,
Peyton Jaudon,
Wm. H. Jones,
Hon. C. P. Kirkland,
Louis Laug,
Captain Launitz,
Arthur Leary,
Lt. Col. Lefferts,
Maj. Macomb, U. S. A.,
Albyn Marie,
Peter Marie,
R. H. Messinger,
Gen. G. P. Morris,
Captain Monroe,
Dr. A. B. Mott,
Col. J. B. Murray,
Ed. M. Newbould,
Captain Nevers,
J. De P. Ogden,
Alfred W. Pell,
Walden Pell,
Wm. C. Pell,
Captain Price,
Ed. S. Renwick,
Captain Riblet,
John Roberton,
Jas. F. Ruggles,
Leopold Schmidt,
Captain Shaler,
Captain Shumway,
Judge Slosson,
Edward Slosson,
E. D. Smith,
Captain Speaight,
Alex. Taylor,
Eugene Thorn,
Hon. J. Van Buren,
Egbert L. Viele,
J. H. Wainwright,
J. C. Walsh,
C. F. Winthrop,
Wm. Young,
J. C. Zimmerman.

Tickets, $2 each, admitting one person only.

MERCHANTS' AND CLERKS' LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LECTURES.
National Popular and Historical Songs
of
England, Scotland, and Ireland,
IN THREE LECTURES,
BY
CHARLES MACKAY, LL. D.,
At
MOZART HALL,
No. 633 Broadway, (opposite Bond-st.)
Thursday, Dec. 3; Monday, Dec. 7; Thursday, Dec. 10.
Commencing at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Tickets for a single admission to the Course	$1 00
Tickets for the admission of a lady and gentlemen	1 50
Tickets for admission to a single Lecture	50

For sale at the Library, No. 60 William-st. C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 552 Broadway. GEO. ROUTLEDGE & CO., No. 18 Beekman-st. WILEY & HALSTEAD, No. 351 Broadway. T. J. CROWEN, corner Broadway and 4th-st. ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway. O. H. CROSBY, No. 36 William st.

CHARLES MACKAY
will repeat his lecture on the National, Popular and Historical Songs of England, Scotland and Ireland, at the Athenæum, Brooklyn, on SATURDAY, 5th inst, 8 P. M.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF MADAME MADELINE GRAEVER-JOHNSON, The eminent pianiste of Paris and London, pupil of Liszt, on TUESDAY, Dec. 8, at Niblo's Saloon, assisted by Mlle. Cairoli, Sig. Gassier and Sig. Ardavani of the Academy of Music, and a full orchestra under the direction of Mr. Theodore Eisfeld. Tickets with secured seats $1 each, may be had at C. BREUSING'S Music Store, No. 701 Broadway.

SHAKESPEARIAN READINGS.—MRS. FRANCIS ANNE KEMBLE begs to announce that she will give a course of twelve readings from Shakespeare, in the Lecture Room of the University Medical College, in 14th st., next to the Opera House. With the exception of one morning reading in each week, after the first week, of which due notice will be given, the readings will be on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY evenings, beginning at 8 o'clock. The readings of the first week will be as follows: TUESDAY evening, Dec. 8, Crimbeline; THURSDAY evening, Dec. 10, Richard III.; SATURDAY evening, Dec. 12, Henry VIII. Tickets $1 each, can be obtained at Messrs. Francis', Appleton's, Crowen's and Christiern's bookstore, and at the Clarendon, Everett, Union, St. Denis, New-York, Metropolitan and St. Nicholas Hotels; also, from Charles W. Polman, Janitor of the College. A few season tickets at $10 for the 12 readings may be had from Mr. Polman.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

FAIR.—THE MARINERS' FAMILY INDUSTRIAL Society of the Port of New York, and the Female Employment Society of Brooklyn will hold a Fair on the 3d and 4th instant at the Athenæum, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts., where they will offer for sale a great variety of useful and fancy articles, books, stationery, ladies', gentlemen's and children's wearing apparel, refreshments, &c., &c.

The depressed state of business, with the many recent disasters on the sea, have rendered this effort necessary, and the managers would most earnestly solicit all who can to contribute their mite: remembering that "he that watereth shall be watered also himself."

GREAT SHOW OF FAT CATTLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The American Institute will hold an exhibition of stall and grass-fed cattle, calves, sheep, swine, pork and dressed poultry, of all kinds, in the Crystal Palace, on the 15th, 16th and 17th days of December, instant. Liberal premiums will be awarded. Farmers, stock breeders and others, wishing to exhibit, will please make application to WM. B. LEONARD, the Agent of the Institute, at the Crystal Palace, or THOS. F. DEVOE, the Chairman of the Committee, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY MODERN ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL,—At the old ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway, will remain open until further notice, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 evening. The Gallery is well lighted and warmed. B. FRODSHAM, Secretary.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, NO. 413 BROOME-ST., CORNER OF ELM—NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1857.—Citizens who have lost property of the following descriptions, which were discovered by Brevoort and Van Tassell, are invited to call and examine the same, at the rooms of the Property Clerk of this Department, as it is desirable that the property should be identified and restored to rightful owners and thus furnish evidence upon which the person or persons who feloniously obtained it may be punished:

20 pieces of diamond jewelry.
3 gold watches and chains.
15 shawls of various qualities.
30 dresses—ladies'—and sundry other articles of value, including a large quantity of silver ware, furs, &c.

F. A. TALLMADGE, Superintendent of Police.

THE PROPERTY CLERK, NO. 413 Broome-st., has just received watches, jewelry, silks, dresses, shawls, window curtains, &c., &c. Also, a gold chronometer stop watch, silver candlesticks, napkin rings, merino shawls, satin scarfs, under-shirts, and two chests of tea, all supposed to have been stolen.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE, WITH A GOOD JOBBING-OFFICE.—It is near New-York, and has a large advertising patronage from the City, as well as the neighborhood. A good chance for an active, capable man. Address CICERO *Times* Office.

PROVISIONS FOR THE POOR,
AT COST PRICES!
The subscriber has opened a dépôt at
No. 283 CANAL-ST.,
for the sale of the following articles to the laboring classes, at actual cost prices, for cash only, viz.:
FLOUR AND MEAL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BEANS,
PEAS,
RICE,
PEARL BARLEY,
TEA,
SUGAR,
COFFEE,
POTATOES,
DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS, of all kinds,
and other kinds of provisions of the best quality.
A. M. COFFIN, No. 283 Canal-st.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.,
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

BOARDING.

CORTLANDT-STREET HOTEL,
NO. 28 CORTLANDT-STREET,
BOARD REDUCED FROM $2 TO $1 50 PER DAY.
J. S. STEBBINS, Proprietor.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three gentlemen, wishing first-class accommodations, will find superior rooms, with board, at No. 105 West Fourteenth-st. The house is strictly first-class, furnished handsomely, and combines every comfort and convenience. It is conducted on liberal principles, and a fair, not extravagant, price will be expected. To save trouble to all parties, those wishing low-priced board please not apply.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEmen may now procure handsome rooms, with permanent board, where the comforts of a genteel home may be enjoyed, at moderate terms; house first-class, containing all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 3 Ashland-place, second door from Greenwich-av. Access by 6th-av. cars and Amity-st. stages.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY ENJOYING real home comforts, and occupying a good house, with gas, bath, &c., will take to board a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. A line of stages passes the house, and it is a pleasant walking distance for down-town merchants. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Apply at No. 146 4th st., near Barrow.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; or the front and back room would be let together to a family or a party of gentlemen. Apply at No. 85 Varick-st.

BOARDING.—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM WITH board for a gentleman and his wife, in a plain American family, where few boarders are taken; also, a furnished room for a party of young gentlemen who would room together. Terms moderate. Apply at 5 Laight-st.

BOARDING AND ROOMS TO LET—IN A desirable location near the Crystal Palace. Gentlemen can be accommodated on reasonable terms. Inquire on the premises, No. 679 6th-av.

BOARDING.—FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM, on second floor, unfurnished, to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 73 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND several single gentlemen, can be accommodated at No. 11 West 11th-st.; first-class house and moderate terms.

BOARDING.—A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM to let with board to two gentlemen in a private family. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY HAVING more room than they require, would let one room with or without board. Apply at No. 6 1st-st.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE VERY PLEASant rooms may be had, with full or partial board, by applying at No. 163 East 14th st.

NO. 36 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET, MURRAY HILL.—A suit of rooms on second floor—a very pleasant parlor and other rooms in a first class house, occupied by the family of a clergyman; with or without partial and private table. Madison-avenue stages pass near the door.

NO. 107 CLINTON-PLACE, (EIGHTH-ST.,) between 5th and 6th avs. Very desirable and well-furnished front rooms (parlor and bedroom) on third floor can be had, with board, in this convenient and pleasant location, if applied for immediately. Dinner at 6. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

NO. 21 WEST TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—A furnished parlor and bed-room to let, separately or together, with partial board, to gentlemen. The house is newly furnished, and has all modern improvements.

NO. 143 MADISON-STREET.—TWO OR three single gentlemen can be accommodated with a nice back room and full or partial board. House contains gas, bath and furnace. Apply as above.

NO. 39 WEST-SIXTEENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—An elegant suite of rooms on second floor; also single rooms, may be had, with board. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

NO. 257 FOURTH-AVENUE.—FURNISHED rooms to let with board at No. 257 4th-av., fourth house above 20th-st., East side, and between Dr. Bellows' and Dr. Hawks' Churches. References exchanged.

BOARDIN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR ONE OR TWO single gentlemen, may be had in a private family, with a large, well-furnished front room, supplied with gas and baths, near the cars, and Wall-st ferry. Address CAMPBELL, *Times* Office, with real name and reference.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries; handsome modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Terms moderate. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—THREE MINUTES' walk from Wall or South-st. ferry. Two gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms in a private family, with partial board. Apply at No. 44 Joralemon-st. The best of reference given and the same required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and lady, or a single gentleman may find a large room and desirable board in a private family, about 10 minutes' walk from Wall or South Ferry, by addressing S. A. Y., *Times* Office. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE, PLEASant front room, at No. 229 Hicks-st. References exchanged.

AN ENGLISH FAMILY—RESIDING IN A first-class house in South Brooklyn, within fifteen minutes' walk of the South Ferry, can accommodate two gentlemen with partial board. References exchanged. Address A. G., Box No 3,695 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WITH his wife, and a single gentleman, desire to obtain board and pleasant apartments with a private family, living in good style, and between 4th and 6th avs., not much above Madison-square. Any gentleman's family having the rooms to spare may add a very desirable party to their circle. The very best City references given and required. Boarding-house keepers will please not answer. Address HOME, Box No. 2,501 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A single gentleman, in a private family, with no other boarders, and where he can enjoy the comforts of a home. Terms must be moderate. Situation not more than 15 minutes from the Fulton or Wall-st. ferry. Address with full particulars, stating terms, &c., L., Box No. 918 Post-Office, New-York.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, consisting of three, would let two pleasantly-furnished rooms to a gentleman and his wife, or two single gents. House new, and contains all the modern improvements, east side of City; good table and home comforts, for which a fair price is expected. Undoubted references required. Address, for 1 week, D. W., office *Daily Times*.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEman, between Bleecker and 20th sts. and 2d and 8th avs., for $3½ per week. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Address K. S., *Times* office.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—TWO GENtlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, at No. 109 Washington-st., only three squares from the ferry.

PRIVATE BOARD.—THE SECOND STORY, with board, of a good small-sized house in a very respectable neighborhood, and consisting of four rooms furnished, can be had by a small family or by some single gentlemen, friends, who wish to feel at home. No other boarders. References exchanged. Call or address No. 166 West 43d st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young lady in a respectable private American family, where there are no other boarders, and where she could make herself at home. Terms moderate; will pay in advance if desired. Address E. J. R., Chatham-square Post-Office, for two days.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, for a young gentleman and his sister; location not below 14th-st.; references given and required. Address Box No. 2,146 Post-Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH PANTRIES, gas, hot and cold water, to let, with board. The location is pleasant. Family small and terms moderate. Apply at No. 81 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BOARD, IN A RESPECTABLE FAMily, for three persons, between 20th and 50th sts. and Broadway and 9th-av. Terms must be moderate. Address G. N., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—A NEW OR GOOD SECOND-HAND Piano, in exchange for board and tuition in a female College, two hours' ride from the City. Address M. B., Box No. 3,218 Post-Office.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—TWO SUITES OF rooms and one or two single rooms may now be obtained on making application at No. 59 2d-av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OF TWO PERSONS, have a furnished room on third story, with gas, &c., to rent, to a gentleman. References given and required. Any note addressed to D., No. 455 3d-av., will be promptly attended to.

WANTED.—WILL TAKE TO BOARD IN A PRIvate family, two children. Good religious instruction. Apply at No. 333 Broadway, second floor.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board at No. 145 Clinton, near Grand-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—A SMALL FAMILY HAVING more room than they require, would let one or two rooms to single gentlemen, with breakfast if required. Apply at No. 218 Bleecker-st.

GREAT REDUCTION.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
AT GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH.

The subscriber is now selling his stock of watches and jewelry at a great reduction in prices, being full 30 per cent. less than the usual retail prices.

Ladies' Bracelets, different styles	$20, usual price	$28
Ladies' Bracelets	12, usual price	18
Ladies' Bracelets	9, usual price	13
Ladies' Breastpins	8, usual price	12
Ladies' Breastpins	5, usual price	8
Ladies' Ear-rings	6, usual price	9
Diamond Rings	10, usual price	14
Diamond Rings	16, usual price	23
Diamond Rings	25, usual price	38
Diamond Rings	75, usual price	100
Gold Guard and Chatelaine Chains	14, usual price	20
Gold Fob and Vest Chains	15, usual price	22

Gold fob keys and seals, studs, sleeve buttons, finger-rings, with sets; seal rings, plain gold rings, pure gold wedding rings, gold spectacles and eye-glasses, gold thimbles and pens and pencils, gold lockets, gentlemen's breastpins, silver spoons and forks, silver porte-monnaies and fruit knives, at much less than ever before offered.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of
Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY RESPECTABLE Protestant and Catholic girls, such as cooks, laundresses, seamstresses, waitresses, and general housework-ers; nothing but respectable girls are admitted to the office. Apply at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House. W. W. CAIRNS, Superintendent.

P. S.—A lady in attendance. On hand a quantity of first-rate male help.

WANTED—BY A VERY NEAT, TIDY, PLEASANT and agreeable young woman, of respectable parentage, a situation as ladies' maid; no objections to travel to any part of the States, with a French or American lady; is truly a very desirable servant, and one that is calculated to please. Ladies in want of a servant of high respectability, competent and trusty, call or address J. S. M., No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. If this should meet the notice of a French gentleman that applied, he will call as above.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A REspectable English Protestant woman; also, by 6 smart English and Scotch Protestants and 3 American girls, as chambermaids, waiters, nurses and seamstresses, and by a number of respectable Protestant girls and others to do general housework, at the Select Female Institute No 360 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. No charge to employers. A lady in attendance.

WANTED—BY A MOST FAITHFUL, TRUSTworthy and highly recommended Protestant girl, a situation; is a thorough cook and first-class washer and ironer, perfectly efficient in all kinds of home work; is a Protestant of good moral character and religious principles; steady, reliable and truthful, and appreciates a good home more than wages. Inquire for JANE, at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO EXCELLENT Protestant girls—one English, the other Scotch—either for general housework, chamberwork, waitresses, or children's nurses. Are careful, experienced, most respectable and well-informed girls. Well brought up, and accustomed to work hard, and will accept very moderate wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family, or private boarding-house, by a most experienced, neat and economical servant, who thoroughly understands her business; has served for years in the first families, and has the highest and most unexceptionable references; is humble, willing, and respectful; wages moderate. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman for general housework; is a good plain cook and baker, superior washer and ironer, willing and competent to undertake any household duties; neat, strong, and willing to work; understands her business perfectly, and considers her time her employer's. Will take $5 per month. Can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, AND TO assist with the washing and ironing, or would be willing to take charge of a laundry. A middle-aged woman, of good character, who is competent to fill either of the above situations, can be seen for two days at No. 107 8th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER IN a private family, where a comfortable, quiet home may be found. The applicant is capable to take the entire charge, or to assist; is very fond of children; will be found kind and attentive in sickness. All necessary information will be given on inquiring at No. 107 Madison-av., New-York.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS NURSE AND SEAMstress, or as housekeeper, by an experienced woman, who can tend an infant from its birth; also as good cook and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waiter, as first-class cook, as laundress, as chambermaid and laundress, and to do general housework in the City or country, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND EXPERIenced young woman, of high respectability, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a gentleman's family; can make soups, cook meats, game, pastry, &c., in excellent style. Also, a neat, tidy, smart, active, and well-disposed girl as chambermaid and waiter, laundress, nurse, or seamstress. Are very efficient servants. Apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, and assist with the washing and ironing, or would do the housework of a small family; is good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 39 Atlantic-st., South Brooklyn, 3d floor, if not engaged.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN, A SITUATION AS professed cook; understands English and American cookery in every style; all kinds of soups, made-up dishes, pastry and jellies, and baking of bread if required, boning of fowl; recommended by some of the best families in the City. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 134 Greene-st., between Prince and Houston.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by an experienced woman, who is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; can cut and fit children's clothes in the neatest style; is willing and obliging; has a knowledge of dressmaking. Can be seen at her present situation, No. 22 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPEtent woman, as nurse; one who understands the care and management of a baby from its birth; or as nurse and seamstress; would take the care of grown children; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 67 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear building.

WANTED—BY A MOST FAITHFUL, TRUSTWORthy and highly recommended girl, a situation; is a good plain cook; first-class washer and ironer; acquainted with all kinds of housework, and not afraid of it; will be found a steady, reliable and truthful servant; one who knows how to fill and appreciate a good situation. Apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit for children, also for ladies; can do all kinds of family sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful. Best of City reference. Has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 81 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO TIDY GIRLS, SITUATIONS in this City or Brooklyn; one does the work of a plain family; makes bread, washes and irons well, does up linen in style; the other as chambermaid and waitress; assists with the washing or as nurse and does plain sewing; is quick at the needle. Wages $6 each. Best City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE PERson, a situation to do chamberwork, fine washing, ironing and French fluting, or would wait on an invalid lady and son; will be highly recommended by the first families in New-York with whom she has lived several years. Address No. 69 17th-st., corner of 6th-av., for a few days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SEVERAL GOOD cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, and girls for housework in town or country; Protestant and Catholic; well recommended and wages moderate, at the old Protestant Employment Society's Office, No. 6 6th-av. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young girl, to attend to growing-up children, or to do chamberwork; would wait on table; is a good seamstress; would make herself generally useful; undoubted reference will be given. Apply at No. 192 Dean-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECTable young woman; is a first-class cook, and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; understands making all kinds of soups and desserts; would take charge of housekeeping if required; call at No. 111 25th-st., near 7th-av.; the best of reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman to take care of children; can sew, is a good embroiderer; the compensation not considered as much as a pleasant home. Address, M. T., Chatham Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as cook and to assist or to do washing and ironing. Is a good baker. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 100 York-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress in a private family; she understands dressmaking perfectly, and all kinds of family sewing; can be recommended by some of the best families in the City. Can be seen at No. 170 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, IN A respectable family, by a respectable young married woman, who has lost her own baby. Can be seen at No. 285 Seventh avenue.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AMERICAN, ENGlish, Scotch, Irish and colored female servants, as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, waiters, nurses, seamstresses and to do general housework. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a private family, or as nursery maid; no objection to go into the country; apply at No. 233 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., 2d floor, front room, for three days.

WANTED.—JUST DISENGAGED AND WANTS a situation as waiter in a private family; is perfectly honest and sober, and understands his business thoroughly; has got the best of City reference. Address H. R., for two days, No. 771 Broadway, cor. of 9th-st.

WANTED.—A WILLING AND OBLIGING GERman Protestant girl desires a situation; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; can speak English; has the best of reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery; would have no objection to the country.

WANTED—FOR A LITTLE DAUGHTER, FIVE years of age, board in a school or family, where she would be kindly treated. Address, with particulars and terms, which must be moderate, Mrs. ANNA C. G., office of this paper, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American woman as cook, who thoroughly understands her business; understands making bread and pastry, and is willing to do a small portion of the washing. Good reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days at No. 59 Madison-st., in the rear, no stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-class waitress; would do chamberwork, or take care of children. Has excellent testimonials from her last place. Call at No. 97 West 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, A SITuation as waiter or valet in a private family; speaks English well and understands his business thoroughly. Can show best City references. Call, for two days, or address S. M., No. 174 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT English young woman, a situation as seamstress or nurse; would have no objection to travel; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 29 2d-av., until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 85 East 16th-st., in the fancy store, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH WIDOW LADY DEsires a situation as housekeeper in a small family, as useful companion to an invalid lady; would not object to a widower's family, and the care of young children; understands family sewing. The comforts of a home more sought than extravagant wages. References given and required. No objection to the country. Can be seen from 10 to 2, at No. 130 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE, NEAT, PROTESTant German girl desires a place in City or country for housework, chamberwork, or nurse and seamstress; can wash and iron well, and is a good plain cook; speaks English fluently; has a pleasing disposition. Apply at No. 307 Bowery, for two days. Wages $4 to $5 per month.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man who understands his business; has long and most satisfactory recommendations from his last place and four years from his previous one. Any family requiring a trustworthy man will hear of one by applying to T. B., No. 758 Broadway, in the the saddlery store, between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE AND economical middle-aged woman, with the best of references, a situation; is a good plain cook, makes and bakes good bread, excellent washer and ironer; is competent and willing to do all she can to please her employer. Will accept of moderate wages. Would go to any part of the country. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION.—A lady, who for many years has been engaged as housekeeper, is now out of employment, and is desirous of obtaining a similar situation. Unexceptionable City references can be given. A very moderate compensation will be expected. For further particulars inquire at the office of the *Evening Post*, corner Nassau and Liberty sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing or fine washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 193 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO ACTIVE willing girls, to do general housework; are good plain cooks and bakers and excellent ironers; are able and willing to work for moderate wages; would go to the country; have good reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK AND laundress, a situation in the City or country; she thoroughly understands her business; does up linen in style; makes pastry, soups of all style; wages $7. Best City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, to do chamberwork and assist at washing and ironing, or to do plain sewing. She can be seen at her present employer's, No. 323 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., for two days. City reference given.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamberwork; good City references. Can be seen at No. West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED.—A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman wishes a situation to cook, wash, and iron for a small private family, or would do the general housework of a small private family. Call at No. 2d-av., room No. 12 for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waiter girl. Call at No. 112 Union-st., corner of Columbia-st., Brooklyn, 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as cook—understands her business. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 89 6th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Scotch woman, to do plain cooking, or general housework; willing to make herself useful. Call at No. 249 25th-st., back basement, 1st floor. Can be seen for a week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family, who understands his business; lived four years and nine months in his previous place; has the best of City reference. Address, for two days, at Mr. WALKER'S, Saddler, No 758 Broadway.

FREE TO FAMILIES—FOR BEST OF SERVANTS.—Every home can secure good, civil, capable help, daily; German, English, Welsh, Scotch and American Protestants, at moderate wages, to suit all, at the New Domestic Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive dépôt is conducted by respectable American ladies. All orders promptly attended to, if post-paid.

NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS FOR GOOD, faithful girls at the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 72 6th-av., founded in 1842. This extensive establishment is open to families, free. City and country ladies are invited to call and secure efficient domestics, at moderate wages. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls five to fifteen years. An American lady in attendance.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO THE housework of a small family; must be a good plain cook, and good washer and ironer; a German preferred. Must bring good City reference. None others need apply at No. 58 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS THE care of a horse, and willing to make himself generally useful about the house; must be well recommended. Apply to No. 27 West 23d-st., between 8 and 9 A. M.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE JEWS' HOSPITAL IN NEW-YORK.—Dec. 2, 1857.—An election for three Directors as class 3, to serve for four years from the 16th day of January next, in place of Messrs J. D. PHILLIPS, HENRY HENDRICKS and N. K. ROSENFELD, whose term of office will expire on that day, will be held in the Committee Room of the Greene-street Synagogue on the 13th inst. Poll will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 M. SAMUEL A. LEWIS, Sec'y.

NOTICE.—THE SELECT COMMITTEE APPOINTed by the Board of Supervisors to inquire into the subject relating to the procurement of the glass ballot boxes recently furnished the City, together with the charges made for the same, &c, &c., will meet on Thursday, the 10th instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at No. 8 City Hall, at which an investigation will be gone into relating to the same. All parties interested in the matter, as well as those who can aid the Committee in the investigation, are invited to attend.

WM. WILSON,
THOMAS McSPEDON, } Special Committee.
WM. TUCKER,

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 3, 1857.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 9th) of December next. The poll will open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

SUMMERFIELD M. E. CHURCH, WASHINGTON AV., CORNER OF GREENE AV., BROOKLYN.—The services on next SABBATH, Dec. 6, will be devoted to the missionary cause. Rev. Dr. DURBIN will preach in the morning. Rev. Dr. CARLTON in the evening. At 3 P. M. the Juvenile Missionary Society will hold their meeting, and will be addressed by Drs. DURBIN, CARLTON, and other well known speakers.

THE MEMBERS OF THE SWISS BENEVOLent Society are invited to attend the Annual General Meeting, which will take place at the Hotel of Mr. Laurent Delmonico, corner of Chambers-st and Broadway, on SATURDAY, Dec 5, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. By order of the President.
M. J. PAILLARD, Secretary.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A regular meeting of the Corps will be held at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer sts., on this FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, at 7 o'clock, on business of importance in relation to the Pension Bill pending before Congress. Let every Veteran be present. By order.
H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR.—The Society of St. Vincent De Paul will close their first Annual Festival on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, at the City Assembly Rooms. Tickets 50 cents—to be had at the Catholic bookstores and at the door on Friday evening.

PHRENOLOGY.—THE COURSE OF LECTURES by Mr. SIZER, of the house of FOWLER & WELLS, will be continued TO-NIGHT and TO-MORROW NIGHT, at Botanic Hall, No 68 East Broadway. Examinations daily at No. 308 Broadway.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the New-York Central Railroad Company is respectfully called for Saturday next, at the Continental Insurance Company's, No. 18 Wall-st., at 12 o'clock A M. GEORGE TRIMBLE, Chairman.
JAMES GALLATIN, Secretary.

JAMES IRVING MUSKETEERS—ATTENTION!—The members, and all those desirous of joining in the parade of the above corps, on Christmas Day, are requested to meet at JOHN A. TIPPER'S, corner of East Broadway and Pike-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 6, at 2 o'clock.
JOHN CARLAND, Orderly Sergeant.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

PETER COOPER'S
REFINED SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS,
A prime article, and very extensively used for
BLANC-MANGE, TABLE JELLIES, &c.
THE SHRED, WITH DIRECTIONS FOR USING, is put up in small packages, and is sold by all the principle Grocers and Druggists in the City and country.
PETER COOPER,
No. 17 Burling-slip, New York.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.
FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
PORTE-MONNAIES, BAGS, RETICULES, PERFUMERY, &c., in every variety, at WHOLESALE ONLY,
D. M. KNIGHT & CO., No. 26 Vesey-st.

PERSONAL.

$50 REWARD FOR INFORMATION OF THE discovery of EMMA DEITZ, who left her home to attend school Monday morning, Nov. 30, 16 years of age, fair complexion, brown hair; had on red and brown plaid shawl, red, brown and white striped calico dress, black gaiter boots, white stockings, straw hat, trimmed with satin, with cap inside. Any information of her will be thankfully received by her afflicted sister and brother, No. 40 West 44th-st.

INFORMATION WANTED OF THREE brothers and a sister named PATRICK, JOHN and MARY BARRY, from Castletown, Roach, County Cork, Ireland, lately heard from, from Blue Ridge Tunnel, Mullboro, Bath, Va., United States. Send to RICHARD BARRY, No. 34 Oak-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS, NOTES AND other securities will be made at auction on the most favorable terms, by EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., office No. 14 Pine-st., corner of Nassau st.

E. H. LUDLOW, & Co., Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD, SATINWOOD AND WALNUT FURNITURE, [illegible] MADE BY GEO. PLATT, IN THE BEST MANNER AND IN THE MOST PERFECT ORDER.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell on MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1857, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 109 5th-av., northeast corner 18th-st

DRAWING-ROOM—Elegant furniture consisting of sofas, chairs, &c.; carved satinwood, yellow embroidered covers, [illegible] yellow satin brocatel curtains, carved satinwood centre and pier tables, mirrors in carved satinwood frames, superb Louis XIV clock and candelabras in gold and bronze, beautifully embroidered fire screens, Aubusson carpets, gilt chandeliers with gold colored shades and brackets to match.

DINING-ROOM—Elegantly carved sideboard, dining table, carved pedestal, sideboard, chairs in green morocco, carved cornices, splendid engravings and mirrors in richly carved frames, all black walnut, bronze and gilt chandeliers and brackets, green brocatel curtains, antique [illegible], velvet tapestry carpet.

PARLOR—Carved rosewood furniture, centre table, Aubusson carpet, elegant mantel mirror, green and silver white curtains, bronze and gold chandeliers, with ruby shades and brackets to match.

LIBRARY—Carved rosewood library table, and other furniture; pedestal writing table, with drawer for Audubon's birds; carved library arm chairs, carved pedestal and bronze statues, blue silk curtains; elegant bronze [illegible], "The Tournament," figures to match; elegant bronze antique gas chandelier and brackets, choice books, Persian velvet carpet, &c.

HALL.—Elegant carved chairs and table; prints, in carved frames; carved walnut sofas, bronze gas fixtures, &c.

CHAMBER, SECOND FLOOR.—Elegant rosewood furniture, en suite; Psyche glass, brocatel curtains, marble-top centre and side tables, velvet and tapestry carpets; mirrors, in rosewood and gilt frames; gilt clocks, rosewood toilet tables, with marble tops; table de nuit, &c.

BOUDOIR.—Rosewood furniture, in rose-colored brocatel; rose-colored curtains; mirrors, in carved rosewood [illegible]; Aubusson carpets, &c.

THIRD FLOOR.—Elegant satin-wood chamber furniture, en suite; en suite do. do.; black oak in green do.; rosewood in blue do.

HALL.—Inlaid rosewood tables, sofas, &c.; brocatel curtains, carved cornices, &c.

[illegible] ROOM.—Rosewood canopy bedsteads, centre tables, chairs, Psyche glass, sofas, &c.; velvet tapestry carpets, mirrors, &c.

Catalogues can be had on Friday, and the furniture, seen, by permit, on the Saturday previous to the sale, after 9 o'clock A. M. To be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 4 Broad st.

REGULAR DAILY SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

[illegible] Black River and Utica Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
[illegible] Illinois Central Railroad Construction 7 per cent. Bonds.
[illegible] Missouri State 6 per cent. Bonds of 1886.
[illegible] Sacramento City Water Loan 10 per cent. Bonds.
[illegible] La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.
[illegible] Mineral Point Railroad 2d Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.

[illegible] shares Merchants' Bank, (scrip stock,)......	$50 each.
[illegible] shares Metropolitan Bank......	$100 each.
[illegible] shares Peter Cooper Ins. Co......	$20 each.
[illegible] shares Lorillard Fire Ins. Co......	$25 each.
[illegible] shares Corn Exchange Ins. Co......	$50 each.
[illegible] shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co......	$50 each.
[illegible] shares Firemen's Ins. Co......	$17 each.

Next regular sale TO-MORROW, (Friday,) Dec. 5. Regular auction sale of Stocks and Bonds and Business Paper every day at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers, on commission. Interest allowed on deposits. Loans negotiated and dividends collected. A large variety of Stocks and Bonds constantly on hand, at private sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT rosewood furniture, two superior rosewood piano-fortes, rosewood parlor suites, magnificent marble [illegible] and groups, paintings, &c., with the entire costly furniture of the first-class dwelling house No. 152 West [illegible]-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.; also, large library of theological and scientific works.

TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock precisely, the above splendid furniture and beautiful works of art will be sold to the highest bidder, and comprises a very large and costly collection, worthy the special attention of furniture buyers, connoisseurs and artists. Arrangements have been made to accommodate purchasers in regard to carting or shipping the goods, without being subject to trouble or annoyance. Descriptive catalogues will be at the house the morning of sale, which consists in part of magnificent parlor furniture, all rosewood, comprising three full suites richly carved and covered in crimson maroon, one full suite in blue and gold, and one in silk velvet, all richly carved and in perfect order; two superior 7-octave rosewood piano-fortes, elegant music cabinet, two marble-top rosewood etageres, with plate doors, covered etageres with mirror backs, two splendid mantel mirrors, two large pier mirrors to match, with bases, rich lace curtains, gold bordered shades, marble-top centre, side and pier tables, solid rosewood Turkish reception chairs, ladies' French secretary, elegant China vases, marble figures and beautiful ornaments, with a number of valuable paintings, including the Italian street [illegible], $400; rosewood bedsteads, elegant hair mattresses, beds, English blankets, French counterpanes, [illegible], rosewood furniture in haircloth, washstands, [illegible], clocks, velvet Wilton and tapestry carpets, [illegible] dining-room furniture of every description, extension table, marble side board, rich China, cut glass, solid silver, &c., with a large quantity too numerous for an advertisement. Sale will commence at 10½ o'clock [illegible], rain or shine.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON FRIDAY, Dec. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

[illegible]'S SALE—Being a continuation of the stock sold on the [illegible], consisting of rich and valuable fancy furs, comprising an elegant assortment of Hudson Bay sable, [illegible] marten, stone marten, Russian squirrel, French sable, Fitch marten and other descriptions, in mantillas, capes, tippets, circulars, victorines, muffs, cuffs and [illegible], foot muffs, &c., in great variety. Also, gentlemen's furs, in caps, collars, gloves, gauntlets and coats. Also, some very fine dark mink furs and elegant sables of a beautiful description. The above goods are all of the best qualities, manufactured by a noted Maiden-lane furrier, and especially got up for City retail trade. They must be sold at a great sacrifice, and persons desirous of purchasing their furs will do well to attend this sale, as such an opportunity is but seldom offered. Every article is warranted as represented, and a deposit will be required.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, velvet tapestry carpets, rosewood suites, covered in various colored brocatel, elegant rosewood suites, covered in plush, elegant [illegible] pier and mantel mirrors; mahogany rockers, [illegible] in hair cloth; mahogany lounges, covered in [illegible], gilt cornices, muslin, lace, and embroidered muslin curtains; mahogany marble top pier tables, side and centre do., mahogany French bedsteads, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, marble-top washstands, black walnut and mahogany night cabinets and commodes, hair mattresses, straw do.; bolsters and pillows, [illegible], matting, &c. Also, an assortment of choice crockery, and kitchen ware, with which the sale will commence.

[illegible] o'clock—15 demijohns, 5 gallons each, of very fine [illegible], Dupuy & Co.'s, Brandy, to be sold to close an advance.

WM. TOPPING & Co., Auctioneers, No. 92 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.—GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND GOLD JEWELRY.—WM. TOPPING & CO. will include in their sale of FRIDAY, Dec. 4, a large and general assortment of English and Swiss gold and silver hunting and open-face lever, duplex, [illegible] chronometer watches. Also, small watches, for ladies, and English hunting levers and chronometers for gentlemen, and some diamond set watches. Also, an assortment of diamond jewelry in gold setting, warranted solid, 18-carat. N. B.—Everything in the above invoice will be warranted to correspond with the description in the catalogue, and every article offered will be positively sold without restriction or reserve. The invoice will be sold at 12 o'clock.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 46 PINE-ST., corner of William-st.—Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS; also, special sales on any other days when required. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale; also, at the Board of Brokers. To avoid fictitious quotations, and facilitate those who desire to make bona fide sales, Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., each day, and receive for sale at public auction such certificates of stocks, bonds, &c., as shall there be presented for that purpose, in addition to his regular advertised list. Special sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars see catalogue.

HENRY B. HERTS, JR., Auctioneer.

BY HERTS & MOSS—ASSIGNEES' SALE OF elegant diamond jewelry, gold watches, &c., on FRIDAY, Dec. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 5½ [illegible], being the entire stock of a Maiden-lane Importer, consisting of massive diamond breastpins, earrings, bracelets, rings, studs, &c., &c. Also, a lot of English and Swiss gold watches, by the most celebrated makers; jewelry in great variety, silver ware, fancy goods, &c. Catalogues will be ready and goods on view early on the morning of sale. NOTICE.—As the sale is to be peremptory, a deposit will be required from all purchasers by order of Assignees.

EZRA LUDLOW, JR. & Co., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, at 12 o'clock:

$4,000 City of Wheeling 6 per cent. Bonds due 1873.
[illegible] Ohio County (Va.) Bonds, $1,000 each.
[illegible] Potsdam and Watertown Railroad Company 7 per cent. Bonds, guaranteed by the Rome and Watertown Railroad.
$10,000 Cleveland & Pittsburg 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
[illegible] shares Norwich & Worcester Railroad, $100 each.
[illegible] Union Mutual Ins. Co. Scrip of 1856.
[illegible] Union Mutual Ins. Co. Scrip of 1857.

VALUABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE IN VIRGINIA.—In obedience to a decree of the Circuit Court of Buckingham County, Virginia, in two cases of Gregory vs. Wissmann and others, and Wissmann vs. The Buckingham Coal Company and others, I will offer for sale at public auction in front of Buckingham Court House, on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, 1857, a tract of land in said County containing 300 acres, known as the [illegible] Mine, on which there is a gold mine which [illegible] worked on a large scale and regarded as one of [illegible] in this gold section. It is about six miles from the Court House, and upon it there are extensive buildings, with a large steam engine, and a tunnel has recently been completed at great expense, which is said to add [illegible] to the value. The terms of sale will be cash as to [illegible] as may be necessary to pay the expenses of the sale and the taxes on the property, and for the balance on a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, equal installments, the purchaser being required to give bonds with good security, and the title retained as further security.

JOHN W. HASKINS, Commissioner.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

OFFICE NO. 78 BEEKMAN-STREET, calls particular attention of persons in want of really first-class HOUSEHOLD GOODS to his sale at auction on FRIDAY, (this day,) Dec. 4, of all of the rich and costly goods contained in the private residence No. 24 West 23d-st., near 9th-av. All the goods were made for the present owner, have been but little used, and are in fine condition. Sale positive. No postponement on any account. Deposits required of all purchasers. In the basement are suits of walnut dining-room furniture complete, together with all the kitchen utensils, and elegant China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, silver ware cut glass, &c., belonging to the family.

In the parlors are velvet carpets and rugs and three rosewood parlor suites, centre and side tables, corner and wall etageres, lace window drapery, pier glasses, China vases, bronze figures, clocks, ornaments, paintings, engravings, lady's secretary, work tables, easy chairs, bookcases, gas fixtures, one rosewood 7-octave piano, stool and cover, &c.

In the chambers are a fine assortment of carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, stands, couches, chairs, carpets, cribs, sofas, 10 fine curled hair mattresses, blankets, beds and bedding, and a fine variety of desirable goods, too numerous to mention. Descriptive catalogue on the morning of sale. Sale commences at 10½ A. M. precisely.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

FURS, FURS, FURS AND SLEIGH ROBES. —By MELLOR & LLOYD, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 152 Broadway, near Maiden-lane. Assignee's sale of about $20,000 worth of elegant furs, 150 sleigh robes, will be sold at 12 o'clock. Ladies' furs consist of real Russian sable capes, muffs and cuffs, royal ermine do., Russia fitch in sets, mountain and stone marten sets, mink sets of the richest description, real seal capes, gloves and collars, Siberian sets in great variety, together with an endless variety of Misses' furs, consisting of mink, chinchilla, mountain marten, stone marten, and other fashionable styles. The whole of which will positively be sold, without reserve, to close an assignment. We invite our numerous friends and the public to the above sale, as the furs were manufactured expressly for Broadway sales, and warranted fresh and free from all imperfections. Deposits required from all purchasers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

JOSEPH A JACKSON, Assignee.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON,
BANKERS,
No 1 Wall-street,
Will receive orders for the sale and purchase of all kinds of securities. Collections made in all parts of the country.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 10 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the Subscription Book for the proposed New Loan of this Company, is now open at its office, No. 50 Wall-st. It is the interest of the Stockholders and creditors, as also of the holders of Optional Rights, to call and examine the terms of this Loan, and satisfy themselves of the great advantage to accrue to them respectively by subscribing to the same.

J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1857.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of twelve Directors and transaction of other business, and especially to authorize an increase of the capital stock under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed April 15, 1857. By order of the Board.

E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE ON THE 1ST proximo, in this City, on Buffalo city six percent. Bonds, Belvidere and Delaware Railroad Company's six per cent. Bonds, and also the interest due on the 1st current on San Francisco city seven per cent. School Bonds, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1857.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, 1857, ON the Bonds of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 1 Hanover-st., on and after that date.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

THE BILLS OF THE PAHQUIOQUE Bank are redeemed by CARPENTER & VERMILYEA, at their Banking-room No. 44 Wall-st., at one per cent. discount.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BOWERY BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, and all the creditors of the said Bank, are required within thirty days from the 5th day of November, A. D. 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank, before me, at my office, in the banking-building on the corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery, in the City of New-York. And all persons indebted to said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said Bank, and to pay the same. And all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned, within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing, and in detail, to the undersigned at said office within said time.—New-York, Nov. 7, 1857.

JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.
SCHELL, SLOSSON & HUTCHINS, Attorneys.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE subscriber has been duly appointed by the Honorable Superior Court, now in session at Brooklyn, within and for the County of Windham, Receiver of all the evidences of debt, goods, effects, &c., of the Granite Bank of Voluntown, in said County, and that said Court has limited the term of sixty days, from the 10th day of November, 1857, for the bill-holders and other creditors of said Bank to exhibit their claims to the subscriber, duly attested and proved, or be debarred recovery.—Dated at Danielsonville, Conn., Nov. 18, 1857.

A. D. LOCKWOOD, Receiver.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

DIVIDENDS.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the first day of December next.

The transfer-books will be closed from 23d instant until Dec. 1. By order, GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO., No. 6 Wall-st., Dec. 1, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 3d day of December, 1857. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a dividend of twelve per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 7th day of December, 1857.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand at the office No. 67 Wall-st. J. M. McLEAN, Sec'y.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, NOV. 10, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. By order of the Board.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CHECK, NO. 179, FOR NINETY DOLLARS, drawn by Samuel T. Bull, Transfer Agent of the State of Ohio, on the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, payable at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. Any person finding the same will be liberally rewarded by delivering it to the subscriber, No. 55 Pine-st., New-York. ISAAC MERRITT, Trustee.

LOST—IN THE LOWER PART OF THE CITY, near Wall-st., on Dec. 2, a pair of gold SPECTACLES, in a mahogany case. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at the office of TRENHOLM BROTHERS & CO., No. 42 Pine-st.

$500 REWARD.—STOLEN.—A REWARD OF five hundred dollars will be paid to any person who will give such information as will lead to the detection and recovery of the black and colored SILKS and NECK TIES stolen from No. 25 Cortland-st., on Tuesday morning, about 6½ o'clock. Said goods were seen to be taken in black trunks and put on a carriage or hack. Two hundred and fifty dollars will be paid to such driver, for any information he will give that will lead to the recovery of the goods, and he will be held harmless. Any information from any one will be very gladly received concerning the above, or from any one who saw the carriage. GROVES, NORTHRUP & TAYLOR.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES FOR SALE. —A pair of bay horses, 15½ hands high, 7 years old, can trot in 3 minutes to pole. Also, two single horses, 5 and 6 years, 15¾ and 16 hands high; can trot very fast. All warranted sound and kind; together with a fine French coupé, a six-seat rockaway, a four-seat extension top barouche, with pole and shafts but little used, will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts., to GEO. F. BELLOWS.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUPE, BUILT IN the best manner; a very superior article, in all respects equal to a new one, trimmed with cherry-colored satin, having cost $900, will be sold for nearly one-half, if applied for immediately. Inquire at the stable, No. 21 West 22d-st., in the rear.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH without metal plate or clasps, and can be inserted without extracting any teeth or roots. The teeth are three-fourths lighter than the porcelain. DR. S. B. SIGESMOND has now the best certificates of the first citizens. Come and see, No. 61 Bleecker-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. —WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1857.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT CORNER OF WHITE AND CENTRE STS.

9¼ A. M.—Mail train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams Bridge.
6¼ P. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.

8 A. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
11¼ A. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.
2½ P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
3 P. M.—Millerton train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.
4 P. M.—The Croton Falls train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11½ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9¾ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12½ and 3½ P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6½ A. M. and 12:35 and 5½ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 8:25 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:50, and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF PIANOS!
SOEBELER & SCHMIDT, Piano-forte Manufacturers, No. 423 Broome-st., near Broadway.
A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT.
from ordinary rates for CASH. Parties about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Pianos before buying elsewhere.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES.—THE highest premium awarded by the American Institute in 1855, 1856, and 1857! The Gold Medal Premium has this year been awarded to the Pianos of SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome-st., New-York, over those sent from Boston, Albany and Troy, as well as many others from this City. For strength and sweetness combined, the pianos of these gentlemen have never been surpassed. They are full, soft and rich, yet forcible, and easy to the touch. In external appearance, too, they are second to none, being highly finished, and elegant in form. In short, they are thoroughly excellent, and the public has already seconded the decision of the judges.

SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome-st.

MUSIC AT HALF-PRICE, AT WATERS', NO. 333 BROADWAY.—Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments. One 7-octave Chickering Piano for $225; one do. Gilbert's, all round corners, carved legs, for $275.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES —Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 508 Broadway. H. WARREN.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE.—AN EXCELLENT piano, but little used, Pethia & Co., makers, and warranted, will, on account of embarrassments, be sold at an immense sacrifice. By Mr. Weber's kindness it may be seen at No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute at Claverack, N. Y., offers board and tuition for $120 a year.
(Next term opens Jan. 2.)

LESSONS ON THE PIANO.—A YOUNG ENGLISH lady, Miss JEFFREY, of No. 55 Madison-av., will give private lessons on the piano to a few pupils on very moderate terms. She will, if requested by note, call upon families and ladies at their residence in respect to qualifications, references, &c., while those who desire will call upon her as above.

SEVENTEEN PIANO-FORTES—AND MUSIC taught in a few lessons on the piano; singing, guitar, accordeon and violin. Terms moderate. Seventeen pianos and two melodeons to rent, or for sale, cheaper than ever offered. Prof DUMSDAY, No. 225 Grand-st.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that their boarding and day school, No. 33 West 23d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING AND PAINTING FROM NATURE—In the most desirable system known, taught at No. 231 6th-av., by its author, S. WOOD, Jr. "His pupils' pictures, after 15 lessons, would do credit to veteran artists."—Boston Commonwealth.

INSTRUCTION GIVEN TO PRIVATE PUPILS in the English branches, modern languages and Drawing, by a graduate of Harvard. Address J. W., Times office.

$130 PER YEAR—BOARD AND TUITION.— Ashland Collegiate Institute, Greene County, N. Y. Students received at any time. Circulars, &c., No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

TEACHERS.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 BROADWAY—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers. Teachers wishing desirable positions should forward their address. We are in correspondence with the principal Schools in the Union. Wanted, a lady to teach music and English; also two gentlemen, one to teach classics and English—to go South; the other for the English department in a public school.

SMITH & BOYD.

AN ENGLISH LADY—OF MUCH EXPERIENCE in teaching, wishes to form an engagement as visiting governess, instructing thoroughly in English, French and music, or would attend separate classes in French or music in Brooklyn or its vicinity. Highest references furnished. Address A. G., Box No. 3,695, Post-Office, New-York.

A LADY OF MUCH EXPERIENCE IN teaching, wishes to form an engagement with one or two families, as daily governess, or she would accept a resident situation in a family or school at the South. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 9 Ashland-place, (Perry st.)

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WHO IS AN experienced and successful teacher of French, Music and the English branches, wishes a situation in this City, where she may instruct a family of children in payment for her board and the comforts of a home. Best of references given. Address SINCLAIR, office of this paper.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillion and all other dances.
For circulars, &c., apply at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open. Former pupils are invited to attend the opening of Saturday evening class, at 8 P. M. Dec. 5.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!
We are now prepared to sell our entire stock less than cost, wholesale or retail.
R. R. JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 34 Catharine-st.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE, 1857 AND 1858.—NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The United States Mail steamship ARAGO, 2,500 tons, DAVID LINES, Commander, and steamship FULTON, 2,500 tons, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave New-York, Havre and Southampton for the year 1858 on the following days:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE HAVRE:
Arago, Saturday, Nov. 14.	Fulton, Tuesday, Nov. 17.
Fulton, Saturday, Dec. 12.	Arago, Tuesday, Dec. 15.
Arago, Saturday, Jan. 9.	Fulton, Tuesday, Jan. 12.
Fulton, Saturday, Feb. 6.	Arago, Tuesday, Feb. 9.
Arago, Saturday, M'h. 6	Fulton, Tuesday, M'h. 9.
Fulton, Saturday, April 3.	Arago, Tuesday, April 6.
Arago, Saturday, May 1.	Fulton, Tuesday, May 4.
Fulton, Saturday, May 29.	Arago, Tuesday, June 1.
	Fulton, Tuesday, June 29.

These steamers, built expressly for Government service, with double engines under deck; every care has been taken in the construction of hull and machinery to insure safety and speed. The ships have five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Recent experience has demonstrated the absolute necessity of this mode of construction. The accommodations for passengers are believed to combine every comfort and convenience that can be desired.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:

From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 1st Cabin.	$130
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 2d Cabin	75
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 1st Cabin.	800f
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 2d Cabin.	400f.

To passengers going to London, these steamers offer the advantage of economy, both in time and expense.

Specie delivered in London.

No passage secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

All letters and newspapers must pass through the Post-Office.

For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway; WM. ISELIN, Agent, Havre; CROSKEY & CO., Agents, Southampton; LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., Paris.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20......1857	Wednesday, June 24....1857
Saturday, July 4......1857	Wednesday, July 8....1857
Saturday, July 18......1857	Wednesday, July 22....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1......1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15......1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12......1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26......1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10......1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24......1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7......1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21......1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5......1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24....1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage......	$130
Second Cabin Passage......	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage......	$110
Second Cabin Passage......	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 25.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 2.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 9.
AMERICA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship ATLANTIC, O. ELDRIDGE, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments.

No expense has been spared to make the steamers of this line in all respects as good as new, and the thorough examination given them proves their mode of structure yet unequaled.

N. B.—Hereafter the regular built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,952 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
Glasgow, Wed'day, Nov. 25, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Dec. 2
Edinburg, Wed'y, Dec. 30, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Dec. 1

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin............$130 | Second Cabin............$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For freight or passage, apply to
WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 9.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.

First Cabin............$80 | Second Cabin............$50

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton and New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
N. Star,	Saturd'y, Nov. 28	Weds'day, Dec. 2
Ariel, Sat'y, Nov. 28	Saturday, Dec. 26	Weds'day, Dec. 30

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 5th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 12 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship ALABAMA, Captain G. R. SCHENCK, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, from Pier No. 4, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to

SAM'L L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

The steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will succeed the above and leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 12.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIFTS, GIFTS, GIFTS.
GIFTS DOUBLE THE VALUE OF FORMER PRESENTS EVERY DAY,
AT
EVANS & CO.'S
GREAT ORIGINAL GIFT BOOKSTORE,
No. 677 Broadway.
SECURE YOUR HOLIDAY GIFTS WITHOUT COST.
With every book sold the purchaser receives one of the following
LIST OF PRESENTS.

Gold and silver watches; large double-case miniature lockets; gold, stone, onyx, turquoise, lava, mosaic, jet, florentine and plain gold brooches; bracelets, armlets. Bosom pins, gold neck chains, sets of studs, and sleeve buttons, in variety; gold pens and pencils, silver-pencils, gold pens, gents' heavy gold rings, ladies' finger rings, &c. Having reduced our rates of small presents, we are enabled to promise satisfaction in every instance.

Orders from the country executed with dispatch.

Catalogues sent free to any address upon application.

Address EVANS & CO.,
Principal Wholesale and retail store, No. 677 Broadway,
D. W. EVANS, J. H. PRESTON. La Farge Buildings.

SAVE TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
on
YOUR BOOK-BINDING,
and
ENABLE US TO KEEP OUR WORK-PEOPLE EMPLOYED.

R. WALKER & SONS offer to bind, at their old establishment, No. 114 Fulton-st., every description of plain and ornamental job binding at 25 per cent. off their regular prices, during the present year.

Superior flexible-back bindings for music.

N. B.—Bookbinders supplied with marbled paper, and book marbling done in the best style, at 25 per cent. below regular prices.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

For purifying the blood. This is a purely vegetable extract. It contains no powerful drastic drug to debilitate the system, or mineral poison to injure the constitution. Thousands have been cured by this preparation, and tens of thousands may be restored to health by its use. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU —HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No 115 Franklin-st., C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

THE GREAT LUNG
REMEDY.
MASTA'S INDIAN
PULMONIC BALSAM.

FOR ALL DISEASES of the THROAT, LUNGS, and CHEST, it is unrivaled in its speedy and certain efficacy.

FOR HOARSENESS and SORE THROAT, it gives decided relief, and effects a rapid cure.

FOR COLDS and COUGHS, it affords immediate relief by its positive power to quiet irritation, and abate feverish excitement throughout the system.

FOR BRONCHITIS, it is an effectual and certain remedy. It has a specific applicability for all those diseases that have their seat in the Throat.

FOR CROUP and HOOPING-COUGH, it affords immediate relief in all cases by its expectorant and antispasmodic properties, and by its power effectually to allay irritation of the lining membranes of the air-passages.

FOR CONGESTIVE and SPASMODIC DISEASES of the LUNGS, it gives positive relief. Having cured many extraordinary cases, it is the most reliable remedy now before the public for that distressing disease, the Asthma.

FOR BLEEDING from the LUNGS, it has extraordinary efficacy in arresting all cases, by quickly checking undue arterial excitement, and tending rapidly to restore and equalize the circulation throughout the system.

FOR CONSUMPTION, it is the most RELIABLE REMEDY. Certain to arrest irritation, and speedily relieve a Cough, it at the same time yields nutritive, strengthening, and healing influence, imparting strength and vigor to the whole system. Upon this peculiar but rare power of renovating the system, rests its great efficacy for the cure of all the first stages of the CONSUMPTION.

Sold by all Druggists and Apothecaries.

J. W. WHEELER, General Agent, 48 Vesey-st., up stairs.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIAL'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. It gives all the advertised medicines. It should be seen by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, &c.*

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.

WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

Doctor WATSON'S new work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms—Spermatorrhœa, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1.

DR. MORTON'S INJECTION FOR GONORRHŒA AND GLEET.—This remedy performs a safe and speedy cure without the use of internal medicines. Those desiring such may purchase this with every confidence, and will find it all that is represented. Price $1, Sold at RING'S, No. 192 Broadway, No. 374 Grand-st., and 368 Hudson-st.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise; office No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th-st. By early application, in recent cases of disease, the cure is immediate, as well as safe and radical. Hours, 9 till 1, and after 6 in the evening.

SUFFERERS FROM SEMINAL EMISSIONS and Female Sexual Weakness, who covet health, inclose two stamps, and address WM. J. S. C. ADAMS, Box No. 176 Charlestown, Mass.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING THE U. S. ASSAY OFFICE WITH ACID.—Sealed proposals will be received at U. S. Assay Office, New-York, until 10 A. M. of the 12th day of December next, for the supply of Nitric and Sulphuric Acid for one year from the first day of January, 1858, in such quantities and at such times as the undersigned may direct. The Nitric Acid, of which probably not less than five hundred thousand pounds will be required, to be pure, and of the strength of 39° Beaume; the Sulphuric Acid, of which a less amount will be needed, to be Commercial Oil of Vitriol marking 66°. The proposals will state the price per pound at which the bidder will deliver the acid at the Assay Office, and will be indorsed "Proposals for supplying the U. S. Assay Office with Acid." Bidders are invited to attend the opening of the proposals at 12 o'clock M., on the day first above-mentioned.

S. F. BUTTERWORTH, Superintendent.
U. S. ASSAY OFFICE, New-York, Nov. 24, 1857.

NOTICE.—A LETTER ADDRESSED TO PETER VREDENBURGH, Esq., Freehold, N. J., containing certificate No. 2,406 for 50 shares Illinois Central Railroad Company Stock, in the name of the said Vredenburgh, $30 per share, paid and mailed on the 4th day of April last in this City having miscarried, notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Company for the issue of a new certificate for said shares in place of the same.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1857.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, (New Court-House,) No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Nov. 1, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 1 per cent. will be added, on the 1st day of December, on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that 2 per cent. will be added on the 15th day of December.

Checks and bills on City Banks taken. Envelopes containing money and bills not received. No money received after 2 o'clock. WILSON SMALL, Receiver.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE-STORY PHILADELPHIA brick, high basement, house and lot No. 46 East 28th-st., built by day's work; has gas and Croton, and will be sold at a reasonable price. A part can remain. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH— Eight to twelve three-story high basement houses, (brick preferred,) having modern improvements and well located. Apply to W. H. LUSH, No. 296 4th-av., corner 23d-st.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR THE Winter, with the privilege of leasing for a year or more. Price not to exceed $700. Address Box No. 217, Post Office.

FARM WANTED.—ANY PERSON HAVING TO sell low, on easy terms, a farm of 60 to 80 acres, in good condition, with good convenient buildings (a two-story house) and supply of fruit, and wood and water, may find a purchaser by addressing Box No. 114 Elizabeth, N. J.

THE BROOKLYN WHITE LEAD CO.
ESTABLISHED 1825.
This Company continues to manufacture their superior
PREMIUM WHITE LEAD,
Being one of the oldest and most extensive establishments in the country, for manufacturing
WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD AND LITHARGE,
FROM THE RAW MATERIAL.

Purchasers of their brands may rely on procuring the genuine article, on the most favorable terms for cash or credit.

They are always prepared to execute with promptness all orders for their various grades and qualities of
LEAD AND ZINC PAINT,
Dry or in Oil.

Business Address—No. 160 Front-st., New-York.

N. B. Purchasers should beware of the numerous bogus brands which fill the market.

STEAM POWER TO LET WITH SECOND and third floors, at No. 448 Water-st.; large, well-lighted rooms, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply on the premises, or to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—ONTARIO COUNTY — SHEPHERD KNAPP and HIRAM KETCHUM, Trustees, &c., and JAMES PATRICK, Plaintiffs, against the Canandaigua and Elmira Railroad Company, and William Antis, and Alfred B. Field, Trustees, &c., John Rankin, Jr., George B. Holmes, the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad Company, the President, Directors and Company of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank in the City of Albany, George W. Sherman, William Young, Elizabeth S. Porter, William O'Brien, Thos. Geany, James Kenedy, Jerry Sullivan, De Witt Parshall, Peter R. Westfall, Reuben Richmond, Charles Jones, John Raines, E. Darwin Litchfield, William H. Smith, Robert J. Hubbard, Amasa S. Foster, Nathaniel Gorham, and Alfred B. Field and Alta Brown, Administrators of George G Brown, Deceased, Henry L. Smith, Edwin C. Ross, Waterman H. Hayward, Edson Finch, Seneca Smith, William C. Atwater, Thomas Q. Adams, Horace Devereux, Joshua Brookes, Henry H. Elliott, James C. Holden, Philip Heartt, Frederick B. Elliott, George Babcock, George Adams, L. — B. Tyng, H. W. Moore, Tyler H. Abbey, Sylvester B. Shearer, Gabriel L. Smith, Eli Wheeler, Jonathan B. Mosher, Alonzo D. Luce, William S. Hatch, Henry M. Patridge, James Conners, John M. Randall, James Carr, Robert A. Ellwort, Timothy D. Chidsey, Oliver P. Bowers, Bela B. Crane, William O'Neill, Horace Seamon, Jonah Moore, Charles E. Gillett, and Franklin Hulett, John S. Carr, and Samuel Cox, Commissioners of Highways of the Town of Veteran, Chemung County, Patrick Halloran, Peter Pierce, Elijah P. Brooks, George W. Holley, James Harris, Eben Smith, Samuel G. Gage, George Wagner, Simeon Benjamin, Oliver Phelps, Marvin Beman, Peter Wintermute, Peter Whitaker, Lewis Worell, and Charles J. Folger, and Thomas Burrall, Executors of the last Will and Testament of George Simpson, Deceased, Oscar E. Sibley, Patrick O'Brien, John Vickery, John Dunphy, Anson S. Tuttle, Patrick Ronayne, Sidney S. Burger, Theodore E. Hart, Harris Andrews, Michael Quirk, Charles G. Gaylord, Jefferson J. Whitney, James Hawkins, Silas E. Jones, Joshua L. Jones, Robert N. McFarren, James Mahoney, Calvin Harford, Martin Coulen, Thomas Wilson, Ferdinand H. Greggs, William Wheelock, Michael Coulen, Michael Downs, Rho D. Ludlow, James S. Tuttle, Edward G. Simmons, William Root, Harris Andrews, Dimerick Flannery, John S. Smith, Patrick Flannery, William H. Godfrey, Phineas Prouty, James B. Farrington, Oliver P. Brink, Reuben K. Eastman, Robert P. Beebe, Defendants. —Summons for relief.—To Edwin C. Ross, Edson Finch, Thomas Wilson, William H. Godfrey, Robert A. Ellwort, James Hawkins, Martin Coulen, Calvin Harford, Patrick Flannery, Dimerick Flannery, Edward G. Simmons, Michael Downs, William Wheelock, Michael Coulen, Timothy D. Chidsey, and George Babcock, above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Ontario, at the village of Canandaigua, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 38 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 30, 1857.

CLEAVELAND & TITUS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action, above referred to, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Ontario, in the village of Canandaigua, in said County, on the 3d day of July, 1857.

CLEAVELAND & TITUS,
n20-law8wF* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—SOLOMON T. NICOLL against HENRY S. THORPE, RICHARD H. BOWNE, Charles G. Thompson and Sarah A. Thompson his wife, Oliver Davison, Albert De La Montagnie, Alfred S. Barnes, Joseph Eneas, George Andrews, Jeremiah C. Lamphier, John C. Buttre, James A. Stevens, Executor, &c., Amasa F. Foster, Philip N. Geulon, surviving partner, &c.; Louis Bonnard, John Bonnard, John Randall, Abraham Brower, George A. Perry, Henrietta Hall, S. Sheldon Norton and Jane Norton his wife.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City of New-York, on the 6th day of October, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 24 William-st., in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

DAVID THURSTON,
n6-law6wF* Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HERMAM E. LUDWIG, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business No. 189 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before 19th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 12, 1857.

ERNEST MULDENER, Administrator.
n13-law6mF* With the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HENRY ROOME, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 72 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 22, 1857.

o23-law6mF* ROBT. DINWIDDIE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID B. THORP, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his office, No. 111 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 20, 1857.

o23-law6mF* WILLIAM B. SMITH, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EPHRAIM TREADWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, No. 104 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 6, 1857.

WILLIAM E. TREADWELL, } Executors.
WILLIAM HUSTACE, }
au7-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JACOB C. WEEKS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 321 Pearl-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated May 5, 1857.

CATHARINE V. WEEKS, Administratrix.
my22-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES G. DALE, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 28, 1857. JOHN A. APPLETON, Executor.
o2-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM C. BUCKLEY, late of the City of New York, carman, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Robt. Benner, No. 75 Nassau-street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 30, 1857.

MARY H. BUCKLEY,
o2-law6mF* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID TRAITEL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, the administratrix, at the office of P. J. Joachimssen, Esq., No. 118 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated June 18, 1857. SARAH TRAITEL,
je19-law6mF* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEFFERTS G. COLES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 5, 1857. W. K. THORN,
n6-law6mF* Executor, &c., of L. G. Coles.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS THOMAS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of AUGUSTUS THOMAS, No. 183 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 12, 1857.

AUGUSTUS THOMAS,
RICHARD J. LARCOMBE,
au14-law6mF* Surviving Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL B. PHILLIPS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of William S. Hascall, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 16, 1857.

o16-law6mF* CHAS. JOHNSON, Executor.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.

TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.— New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels 30 to 50 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THE DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Expulsion of Messrs. Sickles and Gunther.

The Committee Threatens to Expel Itself.

The Democratic General Committee met last evening in No. 4 Tammany Hall, and enjoyed a very exciting season. The regular business of the meeting was to receive and pass upon the new Committees for 1858; but before that came up a letter was received from Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES, resigning his position as a member of the Committee, on the ground that his duties as a member of the next Congress would render it impossible to attend the meetings of the Committee.

Another letter was received from C. GODFREY GUNTHER, tendering his resignation.

As soon as they were read there was great noise and confusion.

Motions to accept the resignations were laid on the table and motions from several were made immediately that they be expelled.

Mayor WOOD spoke feelingly in favor of expelling them.

So did Marshal RYNDERS—He was in favor of expelling every man who did not stand by the regular nominations.

Hon JOHN COCHRANE held similar opinions, and so did a number of others.

The Corporation Counsel was opposed to expelling any man unless a written charge was preferred against him, and he was notified and had an opportunity of answering the charge, face to face with his accuser.

So they continued speaking for and against immediate expulsion until 1 o'clock this morning, when a resolution expelling Messrs. SICKLES and GUNTHER was carried by a vote of 63 to 34.

Previous to the action upon the resolution, there was an attempt to include Mr. MALONEY in it, on the ground that he had declared that he would not support Judge DENIO, at the last State election.

After a great deal of exciting debate, the motion to include him was lost.

Soon after 1 o'clock this morning, a large number of the members came out for refreshments, while some of those inside were pressing resolutions expelling all who were known to have refused to support regular nominations from the highest office down to Ward Constables. It was claimed that that was the rule acted on in the expulsion of Messrs. SICKLES and GUNTHER, and that it should be applied without respect to persons. It was claimed that the man who bolted on a constable violated the rule as much as the man who bolted the regular nomination for Mayor.

At near 2 o'clock debate on the resolution was proceeding, and the excitement was very great.

There was not a very large outside attendance, but those who were there passed the time in debating the propriety of what was going on. Mr. JAMES IRVING was there offering bets that Mayor WOOD was a Know-Nothing. He put up $50 with an Ex-Alderman, that he could prove that Mayor WOOD belonged to a Know-Nothing Council. He offered $50 more on the same statement, but found no takers.

He next offered $25 to $100, that Mayor WOOD was a Know-Nothing during the last election, and that he received two votes in a Council for the Mayoralty nomination, but he found no takers.

When our reporter left (2 A. M.) the Committee were still in session.

The Board of Canvassers.

The Board of Canvassers met yesterday in the Aldermanic Chamber for the purpose of canvassing the returns of the late election. Alderman HARRIS was chosen Chairman. In the absence of the Alderman of the First, the returns of the Second Ward were taken up and canvassed. The official figures for Mayor in the Second Ward were as follows:

Wood.......... 231 | Tiemann.......... 438

NINTH WARD.

	Dugro, Dem.	Smith, Rep.	Wagner, Am.
First District	272	201	135
Second District	143	238	184
Third District	212	319	387
Fourth District	144	206	150
Fifth District	207	127	154
Sixth District	109	147	156
Seventh District	144	206	150
Eighth District	207	127	154
Ninth District	97	142	149
Tenth District	112	141	171
Eleventh District	218	165	232
Twelfth District	130	141	161
Total	1,995	2,160	2,182

The following is the official vote for Mayor in the Ninth ward:

NINTH WARD.

District.	Wood.	Tiemann.	District.	Wood.	Tiemann.
1	254	359	7	128	375
2	131	436	8	215	279
3	191	738	9	82	307
4	120	348	10	104	320
5	122	431	11	215	405
6	104	312	12	129	308
Total				1795	4618

The following is the official vote for Alms-house Commissioner in the Ninth Ward:

POLICE JUSTICES.—J. SHERMAN BROWNELL, Independent Democrat, is elected Police Justice in the Eighth District by 1,200 to 1,500 plurality.

JAMES H. WELSH, Republican and American, is elected Police Justice in the First District.

Mrs. EMMA AUGUSTA CUNNINGHAM received one vote in the Ninth District of the Ninth Ward.

There was a rumor that the Ninth Ward returns would be thrown out on the ground that there were more votes cast than there are voters in the Ward, but it had no foundation in fact.

There were two Districts (First and Eighth) wanting in the Sixth Ward returns. One in the Eighth and one in the Twenty-second Wards. The Board adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning. They have ten days in which to conclude the canvass.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—This Board is composed of forty-four members—two from each Ward in the City. The term of office is for two years, and the time of one member for each Ward expires every year. Annexed is a list of members elect for the year 1858:

Wards.		Wards.	
1	John O'Grady. Samuel Auld.	12	Abraham V. Williams. James MacKean.
2	J. D. French. George Niven.	13	*A. Brommell.* Jonathan L. Scofield.
3	H. J. Crozier. *Vincent N. Lecompte.*	14	Andrew L. Byrne. Andrew H. Green.
4	Thos. Fitzgerald. Eugene Shine.	15	*Richard Warren.* *Erastus C. Benedict.*
5	*James M. Tuthill.* William B. Eager, Jr.	16	*Robert A. Adams.* William J. Haskett.
6	Richard Barry. William Sinclair.	17	—— *Cushing.* Richard C. Fellows.
7	*Daniel Coger.* William M. Tweed.	18	*G. W. Pearcey.* William H. Neilson.
8	*Wm. Bloomfield.* John R. Lydecker.	19	B. McCabe. Terence Farley.
9	*Chas. E. Gildersleeve.* *Provost S. Haines.*	20	*Oliver H. Lee.* William Monteith.
10	Daniel Slote. George H. Clark.	21	*Lafayette Ranney.* *John Davenport.*
11	George White. Aaron B. Rollins.	22	John O'Keef. *Wm. H. Marriner.*

Democrats, 28; Opposition, 16.

Annual Meeting of the Geographical Society.

This Society met at 8 o'clock last evening in the small Chapel of the New-York University, ARCHIBALD RUSSELL, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair. The Chairman read a *resumé* of the proceedings of the Society during the past year, in which he stated that there were at present 549 members of the Society, and paid a tribute to Dr. KANE and other deceased members of the past year. The Society in common with other institutions of a similar character had felt the financial convulsions of the present season.

The following is an exhibit of the monetary transactions of the Society during the year:

Cash on hand, 1856	$1,028 10
Receipts	2,265 00
Total	$3,293 10
Expenditures	3,023 74
In Treasury	$269 36

Abstracts of the papers read before the Society since the last annual meeting were presented; that of Professor LORIN BLODGET on Climatology was especially commended. In conclusion, the Chairman stated that hereafter there would be meetings of the Society on the first Thursday of each month, at which lectures would be delivered in the Chapel of the University; on the intermediate Thursdays, meetings would be held in the Society's rooms, at which the reports of the various sections would be presented.

Mr. F. A. CONKLING stated that the conclusions of Professor LORIN BLODGET respecting the climatology of this continent were at variance in several important respects with those of Professor HENRY, of the Smithsonian Institution, as stated in a paper read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at their meeting, held in Montreal, last Summer. He, therefore, hoped caution would be used in considering the views of the former.

Mr. PIERREPONT moved that the report rendered by the Chairman be referred back to the Council, to be amended by the Council and published, if they thought proper.

Mr. DISTURNELL said Professor BLODGET's work was published under the auspices of Surgeon-General LAWSON, U. S. A., and any censure of the former was also a reproof of the latter. Mr. PIERREPONT's motion was carried.

The reports of the Foreign Corresponding Secretary, JOHN JAY, Esq.; the Librarian, MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Esq., and the Treasurer, (*pro tem.*,) F. A. CONKLING, Esq., were read, adopted and referred to the Council, with liberty to publish them at their discretion.

Mr. CONKLING, from the Committee on Nominations, presented the following list of officers, who were elected unanimously:

President—Francis L. Hawks, D. D., LL. D.
Vice-Presidents—John C. Fremont, Henry Grinnell, Archibald Russell.
Foreign Corresponding Secretary—John Jay.
Domestic Corresponding Secretary—George Folsom.
Recording Secretary—J. C. Adamson.
Treasurer—Frederick A. Conkling.
Librarian—Marshall Lefferts.
Council—Hiram Barney, Alex. W. Bradford, Henry V. Poor, Joseph P. Thompson, D. D., R. A. Witthaus, Egbert L. Viele, Henry E. Pierrepont, M. Dudley Bean, Samuel P. Dinsmore.

The meeting then adjourned.

Payment of an Election Bet.

From two to three thousand people were collected yesterday, between the hours of 1 and 3½ o'clock, at the corner of Chambers-street and West Broadway, to witness the payment, or rather performance, of a bet made on the result of the recent Mayoralty election. A certain Mr. SEWALL A. GILBERT, one of the bar tenders of the Girard House, is a strong partisan of FERNANDO WOOD, and his friend, Mr. JAMES B. BROWN, well-known, it is understood, in sporting circles, is an equally ardent supporter of DANIEL F. TIEMANN. Previous to the election, getting rather warmly into dispute anent the merits and chances of success of their respective candidates, Mr. GILBERT challenged Mr. BROWN to the performance of a feat, from the acceptance of which most persons would have shrunk. In the event of WOOD's success BROWN was to saw a load of wood in the street, in front of the Girard House, in open daylight. Contrariwise, if TIEMANN were successful, GILBERT was to go through that refreshing exercise; and as TIEMANN *was* successful, Mr. GILBERT yesterday buckled himself to the task. A rude kind of platform was erected, of sufficient elevation to give all the spectators a full view of the proceedings. A pole was erected, with the name of "FERNANDO WOOD" attached to it; the wood was dumped beside the platform; the crowd began to assemble thick and fast; up went the "horse" and saw, and amid vociferous cheers, up went Messrs. GILBERT and BROWN, GILBERT dressed in a blue shirt, a pair of fancy pants, and a large watch chain, and BROWN, attired in a pair of fancier pants, a respectable business-coat, and also in a watch chain. GILBERT's destiny was to saw the load of wood, and BROWN's to keep the saw well greased. By stipulation the sticks were to be sawed alternately in two and three pieces. To those sticks that were to be sawed only into two pieces, GILBERT gave the name of *Tiemann sticks*, as he said he would not take much trouble with TIEMANN, while Mr. WOOD lent his name to the sticks that were to be sawed into three pieces. There was a Ben Perley Poore-ishness about the affair that deprived it of originality, and it was also whispered that the whole thing was a hoax—that the proprietor of the Girard House furnished the wood, and that Mr. BROWN, the winner of the bet, was his intimate acquaintance, just as Mr. GILBERT, the loser, was his barkeeper; and that, whether FERNANDO WOOD was elected or not, the crowd to witness the event would be equally large, and equal prosperity would be showered, as from continual horns of plenty, on his bar. At any rate, a large and miscellaneous crowd enjoyed themselves; ladies threw bouquets, ornamented with bright-colored ribbons, to the sawyer, who blushed and bowed his acknowledgments, sweating at every pore. Mayor WOOD was cheered several times, but not with great vigor of lungs. The friends of TIEMANN were evidently in the ascendancy. When every stick of wood was sawed, the audience dispersed at 3½ o'clock.

An American Chapel in Paris—Dr. Kirk's Reception.

A very crowded meeting was held on Thursday evening in the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church, to receive Rev. Dr. KIRK, of Boston, who has lately returned from Paris, where he has been laboring since January last, under the auspices of the American and Foreign Christian Union, to establish a Chapel for the benefit of all American citizens visiting or temporarily resident in the French metropolis.

The occasion was evidently productive of great interest among various denominations of Christians, and the closest attention was given to the expected details.

The meeting was organized by Rev. Dr. DEWITT, with whom were several ministers and other gentlemen forming the Committee.

After the introductory services, Dr. KIRK proceeded to address the assembly. He gave a lucid and faithful sketch of the state and prospects of Evangelical religion in the French capital. The perusal of the Scriptures was becoming more general in France than formerly. The concert of prayer among the Parisian Protestants is not without interest. The work of evangelization was described as decidedly progressive.

The Rev. Doctor spoke of the difficulty of preventing the laborers employed in the erection of the new church from working on the Sunday. But that was effected at last, and the men were paid for being at rest. He spoke of the impracticability of impressing upon the French populace the sanctity of the Sabbath—kind-hearted, open, accessible, simple, excepting such as have been ruined by debasing vices, such was the general character of these people.

The Doctor then proceeded to describe the projection of an American Chapel in Paris in 1839. His first impression was that his duty lay in America. But now, his personal convictions led him to prosecute this work in the French capital. The number of American travelers and residents in Paris is increasing. About 250 American students are there. To cross the Atlantic is a strong trial for youth. If he wish to serve Satan he can find both on shipboard and in Paris plenty to help him. If the friends of young men going thither to study knew all, they could not but feel intensely interested in the formation of an American Church in that city. The views as to the Sabbath, entertained in Paris, he would not repeat. It was hard to believe there was a Sabbath. And those who go there soon forget to sanctify that day. Incentives to profligacy and sensual vice are prominent on every hand. The speaker had been requested to organize in Paris a Church, Catholic in its character, composed of men of various denominations, yet agreeing in essentials. The very first American he met in Paris threw cold water on the attempt to build an American Chapel. He had been sent to Dr. EVANS. Many years ago Dr. LUSCOMBE built a chapel at his own expense, and wished to connect it with the British Embassy. This Church ultimately came up for sale. Dr. EVANS agreed to take it, but the feeling of the British community was against the sale. The matter was held in suspense until Dr. KIRK reached Paris. Lord COWLEY told him how strongly the feelings of the British brethren were roused. He said that he believed the British Government owned the Church, and that the reserved rights of the last tenant were only nominal. Dr. KIRK went and examined the building. It stands in the Rue d'Aguesseau. His impression was unfavorable both as to the building and its locality. It would require at least several thousand dollars for repairs. To save a threatened law suit and to maintain good feeling, Dr. KIRK and his friends determined to build a Church for themselves. The history of the rejected building is painful, for the British Government, through Parliament, refuse to acknowledge ownership, so to whom it now belongs nobody can tell.

Temporary accommodations have been obtained, and a volunteer choir had been organized. The site for the new church is in the Rue de Berry, not far from the Barriere d'Etoile. He loved the church as people loved a sick child, from the difficulties he had encountered. The land was purchased from a lady who demanded "pin money." [Laughter.] It was the custom. She stuck to the demand for pin money. The Doctor refused to complete the purchase with this stipulation, but ultimately overcame the lady's demand. After six weeks of sore trial the plan and the financial predicament were before them. A pledge was made from the American churches for $15,000, and the architect consented to proceed. Mr. DALE and also Mr. WOOLSEY had done nobly, but effort was still necessary. There was a gentleman, (he might be present,) who said that Dr. KIRK was about to establish a Puseyite Church, [laughter,] and why? Just because they adopted an Episcopal form at one of the Sabbath services each day. Catholics cannot own churches, the American and Foreign Churches cannot own a church, it must be owned by an individual. Catholic churches are owned by the Government. The Doctor decided on being the owner of the church, and when he may die, there will be $4,800 due to the Government, and the same sum after the death of each subsequent incumbent. Such is the Code Napoleon. Real estate must be owned by individuals. Virtually such ownership is a trusteeship in a roundabout way. He had insured his life for $4,600, which would be made over to meet any difficulty.

The Doctor read a letter from one of the members of the church, expressing regret that a permanent minister is not yet appointed. Mr. HALL, who has been employed in Rome, is officiating now. The congregation amounts to an average of 150. The new building now in progress is described as likely to be a very beautiful and tasty edifice. Dr. KIRK left Paris in September. The French law makes every builder responsible for 10 years, so that, though he has not seen it very lately, he can answer for the excellence of the workmanship.

Virtually, the American and Foreign Christian Union own this new building, and the service will be Episcopal, that is, there will be a liturgy at least for the morning service. It is an accommodation to the feelings of some. Charity and Christian feeling demand it. The place may be regarded for a time as a mission station. He proceeded to contend that our countrymen owe it to their God to erect such a church in such a place. Ours is eminently a religious history. WASHINGTON said that the history of our struggle for Independence was a succession of almost miraculous events. Ours is a Christian nation. Christianity has moulded the laws and institutions of the State. God is prospering us among the nations of the earth, and it is for us to erect a monument to his glory in that City, and among our own people there. The establishment of this Church will practically demonstrate to the people of Europe an important truth—the distinction between a *governmental* and a *national* religion; it will be the symbol of evangelical Protestantism, and as the first formed American Church in Europe, it will not be a *sectarian* institution.

Two spies are present at all the services, and doubtless every word uttered that evening would be specially reported to the French Government within twenty days. If a proper man be selected as the minister, there is no doubt that he may become a great blessing not only to ourselves but to all who speak the English tongue. This chapel can never become exclusively devoted to any one form of Christian worship. It will be a house of God for *all* people.

His hope was in no sense political or worldly. If God's people would support it by their prayers and their means, the Directors of the Foreign Union would have reason to be thankful and pleased with their labors.

Rev. Mr. TYNG, of Philadelphia, then addressed the audience, and proposed a resolution for a collection to meet the deficiency. A very full account had been cogently presented of the history of this undertaking. The land and the building would cost about $50,000, of which $30,000 had been paid. A bill due to the architect, of about $20,000, was necessary to be raised to sweep off the mortgage. It required a bold face to say anything about money in these times. The credit of Americans was at stake in a far higher sense than a commercial one. The question was, whether the Protestant nation of America would repudiate its debts to the Church of Christ in France? Was it not a work for the glory of God in the highest sense? Nay, was it not a proper selfishness for the care of those we send to be educated there who are afterwards to be influential among ourselves? It would be something for Americans going there to know that the doctrines of Christianity are accessible there from men who were authorized by ourselves. The subject could not be too earnestly pressed upon the attention of American Christians. A merchant was waited on lately for a contribution to some institution or other. He gave the applicant a check. As he was going away a letter came informing the merchant that he had lost a valuable ship and cargo at sea. "Stop," said he, "give me that check, I must alter it." He did so, and returned it. "Why, Sir," said the applicant, "this is twice as much as the other." "Well, so it is. But if God is taking away my property at this rate, it is for me to make very good use of what he is pleased to leave me." The investment would be a good one in this instance, and he would say as DEAN SWIFT was reported to have said, "If you like the security, down with the dust."

Rev. Dr. JOEL PARKER thought America was under obligations to the French people. Five thousand dollars to-night, and the remainder during the year, would meet the difficulty. As a Catholic movement, uniting Christians of different denominations, the movement was an important one. The Church had come to the time when it might be said to be "picking up the pieces and gluing them together." The Bible Society, the miniature Catholic churches in the Sunday schools, the Tract Societies, were doing much. He was not afraid of an Episcopal liturgy if a man had his freedom on matters of vital consequence. A union of Christians on Catholic principles would heal divisions by a growth from within. God had originally multiplied nationalities and had confused and scattered tongues. But with Christianity he gave tongues again. A great Catholic brotherhood would cover the world in the "good time coming." There were men present to whom God had given large means, and as Dr. JOHNSON said: "What ought to be done can be done."

Rev. Dr. DEWITT then announced a series of resolutions from Rev. Mr. PRESSLY of Jersey City, with accompanying remarks. In the meantime the collection was taken, and Rev. Mr. KENNEDY spoke while the collection was proceeding. He hoped the amount raised would show strong faith in returning prosperity.

Mr. PRESSLY, of Jersey City, in prefacing his resolutions, said this was not a question of the introduction of a denominational system in the French capital. After a few similar observations, the reverend gentleman moved the following:

Resolved, That the establishment in Paris, by the American and Foreign Christian Union, of an American chapel, with an evangelical pastor, devoted to the moral and religious instruction and spiritual welfare of Americans, is an object which has long been needed and ardently desired by great numbers of American citizens of various religious denominations, whose domestic or social relations or business transactions require them, their children, or their friends to visit, or temporarily to reside in that city; and this meeting hails with profound satisfaction the announcement of the Board of Directors, made on this occasion, that the chapel edifice, eligibly located and convenient in its arrangements, is now nearly completed, and may be ready for use in a short time.

Resolved, That as in the chapel service no distinctive denominational forms of worship have any undue preëminence, but the essential features of the forms and the fundamental doctrines adopted by the Reformed Churches in general are retained and used, so that all evangelical Christians can therein unite in worshiping the God of their fathers, and substantially in the way they worshiped, there is a strong inducement to all American citizens to encourage the establishment and support of that Chapel and its service, which is alike illustrative of the essential unity of all evangelical denominations, and honorable to the religious character of the American people.

Resolved, That while institutions which have for their object the moral and religious benefit of American citizens in foreign lands have aspects of interest and obligation common to every member of the national fraternity, and should be encouraged and sustained by all as their necessities demand, the American chapel in Paris, in the judgment of this meeting, holds some special relations to the commercial community of this country; and it is especially commended to the sympathy, and patronage, and benevolence of that highly-respected and influential class of our fellow-citizens.

Rev. Dr. THOMPSON (formerly of the Tabernacle) gave out the 117th Psalm: "From all that dwell below the skies," &c., which was sung as a doxology to the organ accompaniment; and after the benediction the immense crowd separated. The amount collected was not stated.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—For all the external injuries to which mechanics and workingmen, travelers, engineers, and others are liable, Holloway's Ointment is the surest and most rapid remedy which relieves pain, and reduces outward inflammation when all other means fail.

[Advertisement.]
ONE THOUSAND NEW PUPILS AT ONE DOLLAR FOR TEN WRITING LESSONS OF ONE HOUR EACH.—The subscriber has leased the new building No. 900 Broadway, corner of Twentieth-street, for the purpose of giving a grand series of classes at one dollar the course. Names must be entered this week at the rooms No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-street.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

[Advertisement.]
MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Besides its superiority as a perfume, it is admirable for chaps, freckles, blotches and all irritations of the skin. It should stand on every toilet. Sold by the proprietors, D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]
HATS AND FURS.—KNOX's stock of hats and furs is rapidly diminishing. The public are aware that he is content with very small profits, and are induced to patronize his establishment. The prices of the latter article are now very reasonable in comparison with those of former seasons, and his stock embraces everything that is elegant and fashionable. Ladies, do not fail, if you want to obtain great bargains, to buy your furs at KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A great bill is presented to the patrons of this house this evening, viz., the new drama of the "Revolt in India; or, the Fall of Delhi," which is crowding the house nightly; also, the startling drama of the "Gunmaker of Moscow," and the farce of "Grimshaw, Bagshaw and Bradshaw."

[Advertisement.]
☞ Shaker-knit and Scotch-wool under-garments, all sizes; also, every size of superior-made shirts, white and colored stocks, ties, gloves, collars, merino and cotton under-garments, selling very low. Shirts made to measure, at MCLAUGHLIN's, No. 269 Greenwich-street, corner of Murray.

[Advertisement.]
SALT RHEUM, SCROFULA, CANCERS, SYPHILIS, And all other diseases of impure blood are at once cured by taking J. R. STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS, and applying his OLIVE TAR OINTMENT. 12 Powders for $1; Ointment 25 cents, at No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery.

[Advertisement.]
CROUP AND WHOOPING COUGH.—Croup can be cured in 10 minutes, and whooping cough in a week, by applying J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR to the throat and chest. Price 50 cents a bottle, at No. 16 State-street, east side of Battery.

[Advertisement.]
DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS
Cured by application and inhalation of
J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.
Circulars containing testimonials from THURLOW WEED, ISAAC V. FOWLER, WM. B. TOWNSEND, Esqs., Gen. DUFF GREEN, and from many other prominent persons, can be had at No. 16 State-street, east side of Battery. Price 50 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]
TO DISINFECT A SICK ROOM.
Use J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. Over heated water it will emit a very agreeable odor. No disease can spread where it is used.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 351 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
GAS, GAS.—Call at the great dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times' prices. Selling off our entire stock.

LONG ISLAND.

Navy-Yard, Brooklyn.

Up to the 1st of December there were some 1,800 men employed at the Navy-Yard; at that time 170 were discharged, principally from the Engineer's Department, because the appropriations were giving out. Of this number many were employed upon the new stores, on which work has been suspended on account of the setting in of frost.

The frigate *Niagara* hauled down her colors on Wednesday night, and went out of commission. Some extensive improvements are to be made in her standing rigging, wire cable being substituted for the chains now in use. Her iron-work will also be thoroughly overhauled. Her officers will be absent for a time on leave. It is confidently believed, by those qualified to express an opinion, that the *Niagara* will be detailed to lay the telegraphic cable in the Spring. The huge iron wheel over which it was paid out over the stern, still occupies its place; the net-work around the propeller, placed there temporarily to protect the cable from becoming entangled, has been removed. Orders have been received to deepen the water at the dock were the *Niagara* is to be hauled, so that she will lay afloat at low tide. Dredging machines will be put immediately at work for that purpose.

There are on board the receiving ship *North Carolina* 245 recruits and 83 of the ship's company—total, 328. Recruits are being received at the rate of five per day on an average.

The sloop-of-war *Jamestown*, at Philadelphia, and *Marion*, at Norfolk, are ready for sea. The coast-survey steamers *Vixen*, *Corwin* and *Bibb*, and the schooners *Gallatin* and *Madison*, also belonging to that service, are lying at the Yard. The little steam-tender *Firefly* is about departing for the South to spend the Winter.

Captain BERRYMAN has been detached from the coast-survey service, and rumor assigns him to the future command of the United States mail steamer *Granada*.

QUEENS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the above society for the ensuing year; Hon. David R. Floyd Jones, President; Hon. E. A. Lawrence, Vice-President; John Harold, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer; Directors—Robert Willets, Joseph Tompkins, Robert T. Smart, Samuel M. Titus, R. Eugene Thorne and Daniel R. Suydam. A handsome set of plate was presented to the Secretary for his valuable services.

☞ The second of the course of lectures for the benefit of Grace Free Mission Church, was delivered last evening, at Washington Hall, by Rev. A. N. LITTLEJOHN, of New-Haven—his subject, "Public Opinion." This is the church which was erected by Rev. ALVAH GUION, in a part of Williamsburg where its influence promises to be most wholesome.

☞ The argument for the removal of the trial of the indictment against the Long Island Railroad Company, took place yesterday in General Term, Brooklyn. Decision reserved.

BURGLARY.—The house of Rev. S. MALONE, No. 42 South Third-street, E. D., was broken into on Wednesday night, and robbed of two silver chalices, valued at $150, a ciborium, valued at $100, and other silver ware, valued at about $100 more.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Blockley Almshouse and the County Prison in Philadelphia are now filled to their utmost capacity. A large proportion of the inmates of the prison came under the denomination of vagrants, who having only a temporary home in the Summer, are by their improvidence deprived of even that at a season when it is most necessary. At the approach of the cold weather they are compelled to seek shelter at night in the Station-house, but as it increases they crave admission into the County Prison or the Almshouse, where the Winter is passed by them.

We learn from the Centreville (Md.) *Advocate* that on Friday evening last Miss Goldsborough, a young lady visiting the family of Mr. John Keets, near Wye Mills, and a sister of Mr. Keets' wife, retired to her room for the night, and, as was her custom, seated herself before the fire to read awhile before she went to bed. After reading some time she fell asleep, and when she awoke found that her garments had caught fire, and that the flame was rapidly enveloping her. Before those in the house could come to her relief, she was so horribly burned that her flesh fell in flakes upon the floor. She died early the following morning.

The drawings for the new sloop-of-war, to be built at Philadelphia, were received on Wednesday from Washington, by Commodore STEWART, and the work will be commenced forthwith. For some time past there have not been scarcely a hundred men employed in the yard.

Somebody has opened in Philadelphia, to turn penny, a disgusting exhibition of two skeleton children, said to have just arrived from Genoa; one weighing but five pounds, and six years old; the other, a girl, eleven years old, and weighing six pounds.

A letter from Clark County, Ohio, says: "There is a good demand about here for good hands to husk corn and chop wood. One dollar per day is paid and 50 cents a cord to wood-choppers, and plenty of work. Potatoes 25 cents per bushel, wheat 75 cents, corn 25 cents, hogs $3 50 to $4, hay $7 50 per ton."

The supposed meteorite which has been puzzling the people of Marblehead, Mass., turns out, upon chemical examination, to be no meteorite at all, but a slug from a furnace. A great deal of wisdom has been wasted upon it by the papers.

The financial pressure is materially affecting the interests of the dwellers on Cape Cod. The Barnstable *Patriot* states that not less than $450,000 worth of fish and oil is now stored at Provincetown, awaiting purchasers.

The President of the United States has directed the removal of the Land-office from Duncan to Mackinac, in Michigan. Instructions will be immediately issued by the General Land-office to carry this order into effect.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* fears the loss of the bark *Ala*, Capt. Andrew Davis, of that port, which sailed thence for London Sept. 5, and has not since been heard from.

The bark *Mary* has been loaded at Boston with war equipments ordered by the Viceroy of Egypt. Among the materials is a pontoon bridge apparatus.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 3.

$4,500	Ohio St. 6s '86	103	150	Erie Railroad....s10	17
10,500	do	102¾	150	do....b30	17⅛
4,000	Indiana St. 5s	82	100	do....b7	17
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	86¼	250	do....c	17
1,000	Virginia St. 6s	89½	50	do....s60	16¾
2,000	Missouri St. 6s	79½	350	do	17
2,000	do	79⅝	100	do....b10	17
5,000	do	79¾	100	do....Monday	17
1,000	Louisiana St. 6s.	83	100	do....s5	17
6,000	Erie R. Cv.Bs.'71	30	100	Ill. Cent. R.R	94
9,000	Ill. Cent. R.R.Bs.	86	50	do	93¾
5,000	do....s60	85	50	do....s15	93¾
3,000	LaC.&M.L.G.Bs.	30	100	do....b60	93½
4,000	Mich.C.R 8p.c.1st m.Sk F.Cn.Bs.	83¾	50	Cleve. & Pitts. R.R.	14½
6,000	Gal.&Chi.2d m.b.	80	100	do....c	14
38	Bank of America	100	50	Clev. Col. & C. R.s5	99
5	Am. Ex. Bank	88	50	do....s5	100
50	Metropolitan Bank	94½	100	Clev. & Tol. R	43¾
15	St. Nicholas Bank	70½	500	do	44
30	National Bank	97½	200	do	44⅛
20	Broadway Bank	108	350	do	44⅛
138	Cumberland Coal Co	10¼	100	do....s10	44¼
5	do	10½	100	do....s30	44
100	American Coal Co	23	250	do	44¼
26	Pacific M. S'tshp Co	69	200	do	45
300	N. Y. Cen. R.R. ops	[illegible]	300	do	44⅞
50	do....b60	[illegible]	400	do....s3	44¾
100	do....s60	[illegible]	50	Chic. & R. Isl. R.	78½
100	do....s30	73¾	142	do	78¾
50	do	74⅞	173	Mil.& Miss. R.R	33
100	do....b30	75	350	LaCrosse & Mil.R.R	13⅛
35	Mich. Cen. R.R	55	250	do	13¼
258	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	21½	200	do....b60	13¾
5	M. S. & N. I. p. s.	35½	165	do	13
150	Panama R. R	93	100	do	12⅞
5	do	92¾	200	Reading R.R	53
118	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	77½	500	do....s10	53
			200	do	53⅛

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction, by S. DRAPER:

$2,000 Hannibal and St. Joseph's R. 7s.	Int. add.	48½
$1,000 Brooklyn City 6s	Int. added	88¾
$2,000 Brooklyn City 6s	Int. added	88¾
$2,000 California 7s	Int. added	63½
$1,000 Detroit and Milwaukee 7s	Int. added	49
$63,000 Cin., Hamilton & Dayton R.7s.	Int. added	27
$1,000 Missouri 6s	Int. added	79
10 shares Market Bank		91
10 shares Continental Bank		90½
10 shares Commonwealth Bank		79
85 shares Phenix Bank		93
5 shares Bank of New-York		94½
50 shares Trevorton Coal Co		45
10 shares Chicago and Rock Island R. R.		78½

Also, the following business notes of hand:

Murray & Davis, due December, $840	26
Herrick, Ferris & Co., due October, $320	20
Hastings & Farby, due December, $480	44½
Fenton, Lee & Co., due May, 1858, $280	42¼
Coffin & Haydock, due November, $1,000	14
Coffin & Haydock, due October, $1,500	14

S. DRAPER's regular daily sale of Bonds and Stocks will take place to-morrow, Friday, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY's regular daily auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place to-morrow, (Friday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., & Co. hold a sale of Securities at the Merchants' Exchange, to-morrow, (Friday,) at their usual hour, 12 o'clock. A desirable list will be offered.

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	Mo. St. 6s....s7	79	50	M. So. & N. Ia. R...s5	21½
7,000	do	79¼	115	do	21¾
6,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	85	50	do....s60	21
2,000	Indiana St. 5s	81½	25	Mich.So.& N.Ia. p.s.	36
10,000	La Ce & M L G b.	30	7	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	77½
2,000	E. R. Con. bs. '71	30½	50	Ill. Cent. R.R....s10	93
40	Pac. Mail St. Co	69¾	288	do	93
100	N. Y. Cent. R. p&c	75	200	do....s30	92
150	do....b60	75	620	Clev. & Tol. R.R.s3	44¾
100	Harlem Railroad b3	9	100	do....b60	45
300	do	8¾	500	do....b30	45
100	Erie Railroad	17¼	300	do....s60	43¾
10	do	17¼	15	Chic. & R. I. R'd	78
150	do....s60	16¾	50	do	77½
150	do....s3	17¼	100	La Crosse & Mi. RR.	12¼
40	Reading R. R.	53	50	do....s10	12¼
50	do	53¼	100	do	12½
100	do....b30	53½	100	do....b10	12½
100	do....b3	53¼	44	New-Jersey R. R	120
200	do	53¾			

THURSDAY, Dec. 3—P. M.

The Money items gathered on the Street to-day are not of fresh interest. The market is working smoothly for good borrowers, and the tendency is to decreased applications at bank. The Metropolitan Bank asserted yesterday about $800,000 of the Country Circulation, belonging to the Clearing-House Association, preliminary to sending it home at the request of the bankers in the interior who decline paying 6 ⅌ cent. interest, under the arrangement which went into effect on the 1st inst. We saw to-day $2,560,000 of the Certificates of Currency in one of the City banks, held, as a matter of choice, for the interest which they carry. This is nearly one half the sum total remaining uncanceled. The money now being collected for European account is nearly all going forward in short sight bills paid upon Specie shipments, or in Specie itself. Nominally, the bankers are holding their 60-day bills at 109@109½ ⅌ cent., but only a few remitters are willing to pay these terms in the face of 10 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum discount reported from England, and about the same rate from Paris and Hamburg. There is consequently an active demand on the Bullion Brokers for Sovereigns at about $4 90; Napoleons $3 86@$3 88; Assayed Gold bars at 100⅜@100½, and American Coin at 100½@100⅝. The remittances by the *Atlantic* on Saturday will be about a million of dollars, or more if the insurance can be effected. There is no change in Philadelphia funds to-day, 97⅞@98⅛.

The state of the United States Treasury at the close of the month authorizes the belief that one of the earliest acts of the new Congress, to assemble next Monday, will be to authorize an issue of Treasury Notes, bearing a nominal interest of, say one mill ⅌ annum, to supply the deficiencies in the revenue. The Department requires a balance of about six millions of dollars to be on hand, subject to draft, at its depositories and mints, to conduct the business of the country, and to grant the usual facilities for minting gold dust, &c. On the report of the amounts subject to draft at the close of November, the sum total was down to $7,328,451, and will be considerably lower by the meeting of Congress on the 8th inst. The policy of Treasury Notes will probably be adopted in preference to any other form of Government loan, first because of its relative cheapness, and secondly on account of its greater convenience to the public and to the banking movement in the commercial cities. Receivable for all dues to the Custom-House, Land Offices, &c., as the Notes will be, they will answer all the purposes of Gold, and be so regarded by the banks, as well as by the Government creditors.

We understand the members of the new Congress will probably draw nine months' pay on the meeting of the first Session, next week. The members of the House are salaried at $3,000 ⅌ annum. The term of the present Congress dates from the 4th March last, and the construction put upon the law is, that three-fourths the first year of the term will be payable, if demanded, on the commencement of actual service, the first Monday in December. If so, the Treasury will be drawn upon at once for $500,000 or $600,000 for this object.

Our allusion yesterday, on the authority of private letters from London, to the circumstance that the Bank of England had discounted £800,000 for Messrs. OVEREND, GURNEY & Co., during the height of the panic in that market, was not intended to reflect upon the ability or credit of the eminent firm in question. The fact that a house of such extensive resources could not grant the ordinary facilities to their own dealers without rediscounting a portion of their bills in port folio, was briefly stated as an evidence, additional to the aid granted to Mr. PEABODY, of the peculiar intensity of the pressure.

The prices of Stocks to-day are generally ½@1 ⅌ cent. firmer than on Wednesday. New-York and Erie shares rose to 17⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. at the afternoon Board. The current finances of the road are not particularly promising, but the general assurance seems to be felt that the Company will struggle through their embarrassments, and ultimately fund their floating obligations. The meeting of unsecured creditors in London on the 18th ult., reported by telegraph from Halifax, was only a preliminary one; but as nearly the entire issue of Convertible Bonds (not secured by mortgage) due in 1862, is held in England and Germany, the probability is that assistance to a considerable amount in carrying out the new negotiation will be had. New-York Central shares left off at 75 ⅌ cent. The adjourned meeting of City shareholders, held to-day, on the subject of the approaching election, took no final action. The adjourned meeting was again adjourned to Saturday noon. Cleveland and Toledo shares went up to 45 ⅌ cent.; Milwaukee 33; LaCrosse 12¼; Panama 93; Galena 77½. There was a decline in Illinois Central shares to 93 ⅌ cent., and in the Bonds to 86 ⅌ cent. The State list was better for Tennessees; not quite so good for Missouris. The general market left off steady. We hear it intimated that the Milwaukee and Mississippi Company have funded their entire indebtedness, besides providing contingent means ahead; and that the LaCrosse and Mississippi Company are moving to free the concern from its various entanglements, growing out of the Land Grant extension and purchase of connecting roads last Winter, and that the new President, Mr. STEPHEN CLARK of Albany, is now in Wisconsin.

The amount of Bonds canceled by the Illinois Central Railroad Company in November was.......... $94,000
Previously canceled.......... 470,500
Total canceled to date.......... $564,500

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Dec. 3—6 P. M.

FLOUR lower, supply good. Sales 1,400 bbls. at $4 57@$4 62 for superfine Wisconsin and Ohio, and $4 75
@$5 37 for extra Ohio and Michigan. Wh
Sales 20,000 bush at 74c @77c. for Wisco
and $1 04@$1 08 for White Canada. C
Sales small at 75c. OATS dull at 34c. Whi
at 19c.@20c. ⅌ gallon. *Lake Imports for the*
ending at noon to-day—32,000 bbls. Flour; 74,
Wheat.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Dec. 3
FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dul
4,200 bush. prime White Michigan at $1
nominal. FREIGHTS—Flour, 32c. to Albany
by Cars. *Lake imports to-day*—46,500 bush
3,300 bush. Barley. *Canal exports*—16,
Wheat; 4,000 bush. Barley.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Dec. 3
FLOUR quiet. WHEAT declined 1c.
closed with a declining tendency at 41c.
Receipts to-day—2,200 bbls. Flour; 11,000 bus
2,500 bush. Corn.

CHARLESTON, Thursday,
COTTON—Sales of the week, 13,000
market closing at 11c. for Middling Fair.

CINCINNATI, Thursday,
HOGS steady at $5. The receipts
7,000 per day. Owners are packing pretty
in preference to accepting the present r
great bulk of those received were from K
other States have sent but few yet. BACON
ders 13c. LARD dull at 9c. FLOUR $4. WH

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday,
The *America's* advices caused a decline
TON. The sales to-day add up 1,000 bales at
prices. Quotations are nominal. Receip
3,000 bales. SUGAR 4¼c.@5¾c. MOLASSES 21c.
articles dull and generally unchanged.

CORRECTION.—The New-Orleans mark
30th ultimo, published in the papers of W
morning, contained a glaring error. A ci
was wrongly transmitted by the Natio
so that there appeared to be a decline of
in Coffee, whereas the decline was in
There was no change in the price of Coffee.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA—Thurs
day.—First Board.—$3,000 City 6s, 85; $1,000 City
6s, 85; $6,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 2d
$3,000 N. Pennsylvania Railroad 6s 55; $2,
and Amboy Railroad 6s, '83 70½; $1,000 Cata
road 7s, 41¼; $5,000 Camden and Amboy Rail
6s, '64, 73; 12 Pennsylvania Railroad, 39½; 1
535 New-Creek, ¾; 20 L. Schuylkill Railroad
Pennsylvania Railroad, 10; 600 Lehigh Zinc, 1
Scrip, 35½; 3 Catawissa Railroad, 7½; 12
nal Preferred, 91; 1 Camden and Amboy R
175 Reading Railroad, 27½; 3 Harrisburg R
20 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 52; 35 Ba
tucky, 108; 26 Girard Bank, 9¼; 13 Bank of
nia, 14.
Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 111
phia 6s, 84½@85; Philadelphia Railroad, 6
Philadelphia 6s, new, 91@92; Pennsylvania
84¾; Reading Railroad, 27¼@27½; Readin
Bonds, '70, 74@75½; Reading Railroad Mort
81@86; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39¼@39½;
Consolidated, 46@48; Schuylkill Navigati
61@61½; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 11@
kill Navigation Preferred, 18¼@18½; Willia
Elmira Railroad 13@14; Williamsport a
Railroad 7s, 1st. Mortgage 68; Williamsp
mira Railroad 2d Mortgage, 50½@51; L
10½@10¾; Vicksburg, 6¼@7; Girard Bank,
Lehigh Zinc, ½@1; Union Canal, 4¼@5;
½@⅝.

Movements of Ocean Steamers

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For
Vanderbilt	New York	Havre, &c.
Atlantic	New-York	Liverpool
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool
Fulton	New-York	Havre

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For
New-York	Glasgow	New-York
America	Liverpool	Boston
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland
Baltic	Liverpool	New-York

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk, Pet
Richmond—John Connell, E. S. Wyatt W. J.
M. Leake, W. H. Brooks, J. Eisman John
E. Kimberly, Miss C. M. Chaffee, Mrs. Cope
vens, and 23 in the steerage.
In ship Wm. Tell from Havre—Mrs. Mathilde
and daughter, Mrs. Schwend. Miss Schwend
Miss Ursule Cowdin, Capt. Richard D. Corr,
John L. Mease.
In brig Addy Swift, from Maracaibo—Royal
Mr. and Mrs. John Bridger Lydia James.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 08 | Sun sets.... 4 33 | Moon ri
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 53 | Gov. Island. 10 37 | Hell Ga

MARINE INTELLIGEN

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Dec.

Cleared.

Brigs Lady Chapman, (Br.,) Cooper, Berm
Jones & Co.; John Boynton, Blye, Port-au-
Rollker, Mollman & Co.; Fannie, Campbell,
tre, Wm. Ingalls.
Schooners V. Price, Norris, Wilmington,
W. A Ellis, Nichols, Wilmington, J. Smith &
Bleecker, Edwards, Philadelphia, Jas. Ha
Gilman, Crowell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.
Sleght, Baltimore, Mailler, Lord & Quereau
Tuthill, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght
Strickland, Hartford, J. B. Edwards.
Steamer Thomas Swann, Post, Savannah,
well.

Arrived.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk
&c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam
Ship Jacob Bell, Behm, Hong Kong an
Batavia 70 ds., with silks, fire crackers, &c.,
& Bros. Passed Anjier at 6 P. M., Sept.
Good Hope Oct. 24, crossed the Equator Nov.
a pilot at 7 A. M. 3d inst., off the Woodlan
Am. vessels at Batavia.
Ship Elizabeth F. Willetts, (of Mystic,)
Francisco 93 ds., with hides, wool, &c., to
Ship Jack Frost, (of Boston,) Holmes, Sun
7, with coal to master.
Ship Ocean Rover, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,)
Havre Oct. 25, with mdse. and 1?4 passeng
Experienced strong westerly gales Nov.
lon. 49 10, saw a white buoy made of wood,
lat. 41, 58 10, saw an iron buoy, painted blac
Ship Sylvanus Blanchard, (of Yarmouth
Sunderland Oct. 22, with coal to Walsh, Carv
Nov. 26, lat. 41 54, lon. 63 40, passed a larg
with two masts bound E.; had her topsails
lant sails set.
Bark Mary Hyler, (of Thomaston,) Hyler, Gl
18, with mdse. to J. W. Elwell & Co. Nov. 9,
44 39, in a gale from N. W. to N. E., lost head,
Bark Zumari, Liesegang, Matanzas Nov.
hogany, fruit, &c., to Stevens, Angulo & Co.
Bark Meta, (Old.,) Paasche, Philadelphia
last to order.
Brig Europa, (Br.,) Francis, Malaga Oct. 9,
raltar Oct. 13, with fruit to D. R. De Wolff.
Bark Sarah, Stevens, Savanilla 21 ds., with
tic, &c., to Vose, Livingston & Co. Nov.
lon. 73 20, saw a bark stg. S. E., with forete
and mizzen topmast gone.
Brig John Stevens, (of Bluehill,) Peters,
Jam., Nov. 7, with mdse. to A. H. Solomon
master.
Brig Addy Swift, Durie, Maracaibo Nov. 13,
hides, &c., to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Nov.
from Maracaibo bar, spoke Venezuelan b
Lawrence, from Maracaibo for New-York,
back in distress, having, in Maracaibo Gul
sprung fore and main masts, lost fore and
lant masts, and was leaking badly.
Schr. Ellicott, Dissosway, Baltimore 7 ds.,
Mailler, Lord & Quereau.
Schr. W. A. Henry, (Br.,) Martell, Prince
Island 18 ds., with provincial produce to A.
31, lat. 39 30, lon. 72, in a blow from E., carried
of mainmast, &c.
Schr. Richard Bullwinkle, (of Thomaston,)
Manzanilla, Cuba, Nov. 8, with mahogany,
calf & Duncan.
Schr. Entire, Fulford, Norfolk for Providen
Steamer Petrel, Arey, Providence 18 hours,
to Isaac Odell.
Steamer Wamsutta, Nye, New-Bedford 18
mdse. to Jos. Allen.
WIND—During the day, W. N. W.

Sailed.

Ships Wm. Nelson, Cheever, New-Orleans
McGill, Liverpool; Osprey, (Br.,) Keats, St.

Below

Ship Annawan, from Havre.
Schr. Bennett, Planner, from Wilmington
boat David Mitchell.)
Brig Hope, Biddle, from Belize, Hond. Als

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 3—Arr., barks Golden Rule,
and Celestia, from Smyrna; brigs Newsboy,
John Shaw, Wallace, Philadelphia.
Arr. at Wiscasset, Me., Dec. 1—Ship Walla
Liverpool.

Whalers.

Spoken—Nov. 10, lat. 12 34 S., lon. 31 50, ship
tution, of Nantucket, Capt Winslow, clean.

Spoken, &c.

Sept. 3, lat. 2 N., lon. 121 E., Am. ship Scargo, Crow
from Manila for London—all well.
Oct. 23, lat. off Danger Point, Br. ship Gris
ock, from Mauritius for Liverpool.
Nov. 6, lat. 18 18, lon. 34 12, was passed bark
New-York, bound N.
Nov. 10, lat. 2 S., lon. 32 W., was seen Fr.
bar, of Bordeaux, bound W.
Nov. 17, off Cape Tiburon, brig Santiago, of
from Aux Cayes for Boston.
Nov. 19, off Cape Nicola Mole, was passed
sippi.
Nov. 21, lat. 29 30, lon. 78 45, was seen b
Richardson, from Jamaica for New-York.
Nov. 29, lat. 34 30, lon. 75 40, brig Condor,
boro.

Foreign Ports.

At Maracaibo, Nov. 13, brigs Ida Raynes,
and for New-York, ldg., to sail in a few ds.;
Santa Maria, of and for Liverpool, do. do.;
(Meck.,) Johnson, from Liverpool, disg.
At Savanilla, Nov. 11, brigs Emma, Haslo
York about the 18th; Moselle, Hayes, from
ldg. for Aspinwall.
At Manzanilla, Cuba, Nov. 8, brigs Mary
Boston Nov. 10; Humboldt, for New-York 12

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
$5,500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.
No. 65 Wall-st.
This Company has been 37 years in succes
tion, and has paid to the families of the insured
No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
California and Southern risks taken.
Last bonus to policy holders was 35 per cent.
Application may be made by mail.
Insurances can be made, payable on the part
ing the ages of 50 or 60.
GEO. M. KNEVITT,